"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Rain and warmer; winds southerly, shifting to northwesterly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35½c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

CONGRESS.—The National Quarantine bill and the Alaska Civil Government bill were discussed in the Senate yesterday. No action was taken on either bill. The House considered the election contest in the Fourth Virginia District, brought by Mr. Thorpe against Mr. Eppes.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Li Hung Chang and Chang Yin Huan have been appointed China's representatives at the conference to secure a modification of Russia's demands. The Chinese militia have prevented the execution of the murderer of an American missionary student at Chung-king-fu, and the foreign Consuls have taken the matter up. The French met with a serious reverse in Madagascar, six officers and 100 men being killed. The steamer Ville de Rome of the French Line was lost off Port Mahon. All on board were saved. Mr. Gladstone has arrived at Hawarden from Bournemouth. Von Welthein, the assassin of Woolf Joel at Johannesburg, is said to have committed the act because money was refused him for the "removal" of President Krüger. The Italian Chamber of Deputies discussed the report of the committee to inquire into the charges against ex-Premier Crispi. Some of the Radicals demanded that he be tried on criminal charges. The Panama Railroad laborers at Colon have struck for $2 a day. The bill to increase the customs duties on pigs and pig products was adopted in the French Senate.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Judge Wheeler in New Haven reduced the attachment which Margaret A. Harding secured on her brother's property for damages resulting from the breach of an agreement never to marry.

A tornado and blizzard are raging in the South and West. A man was fatally hurt in Missouri. The mercury dropped 40 degrees in Kansas and Nebraska. Cattle and Winter wheat will suffer severely.

St. Paul banks have lost $300,000 by frauds through the suspected collusion of Government clerks connected with the commission having in charge the improvements on the Upper Mississippi River.

A sick boy in Mount Holly, N. J., attended by a "divine healer," is said to be in danger of dying. The town authorities, alarmed at the possible outcome of the case, will, it is said, make an investigation, as the patient has received no medicine.

Owners of property at Sheepshead Bay and Flatlands complain that, owing to the war scare and the unprotected condition of that part of the coast, there is little demand for Summer cottages this year. They have petitioned the Government to erect fortifications in that neighborhood.

The bark Helen W. Almy, from San Francisco with twenty-seven passengers and thirteen officers and men, which left Sunday for Alaska, was passed bottom up off Point Bonita, California, ten miles off shore. No one who was on board has been heard from, and it is thought that all were lost.

Catharine White, a widow, sixty-three years old, died yesterday after having lived in poor circumstances for years. Her body was taken to the Morgue. She had a recent letter from her son, who is in a theological seminary in Philadelphia, which said he could not held her, and thought himself under no obligation to do so.

The report of the Maine court of inquiry left Key West for Washington yesterday. The expectation is that it will be made public Monday or Tuesday. The conviction is general in Washington that the Administration is preparing to bring the Cuban question to a head and that its plan is of such a character that it may lead to hostilities with Spain. It is believed the President will demand indemnity on account of the Maine, and at the same time will start upon his policy for making Cuba free and for terminating the atrocities on the island. One of the indications that the Administration contemplates the possibility of severe measures in the enforcement of its plan is the stationing of a squadron at Port Antonio, Jamaica, eighty miles only from Santiago de Cuba, a strong strategic point, commanding the south shore of Cuba.

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Senator Proctor, in a letter to the Central Cuban Relief Committee declining an invitation to address a meeting in this city, praises Miss Barton for the work she is doing in Cuba and hopes the committee will be able to sustain her with all that she needs.

The naval auxiliary board yesterday decided to recommend the purchase of the Morgan Line steamship Chalmette for use, in case of war, as a repair ship to follow the fleet. The speedy vessels of the Mallory, Morgan, and Old Dominion Lines will be examined as to their adaptability for cruisers, transports, and hospital ships.

The plan which the Cuban insurgents will follow in the event of war being declared between the United States and Spain was outlined by a Cuban Junta official yesterday. The leaders in the field, he said, do not think it will be necessary to disembark an American soldier. They declare that if a fleet blockades the harbor the Cuban Army will be able to do the rest.

Page 3.

John Donaldson, an alleged diamond swindler, was arrested in Boston, where he is held for extradition to New York.

D. McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific Railway is making another effort to settle the Northwest passenger rate war in the Klondike traffic.

H. Content & Co., brokers, of 50 Broadway, caused the arrest of T. J. Dunn and Walter Elliott on a charge of tapping their telephone wire to the Stock Exchange.

Four firms were yesterday invited to furnish bids on the work of laying telegraphic cables to connect the fortifications in the harbor. Work is being begun on the barracks at Fort Hancock. Big guns are to be sent from the Sandy Hook proving ground to Seattle for Puget Sound fortifications.

A large force of men will be put to work at once to transform the yacht Mayflower into an auxiliary cruiser, and it is expected that she will be ready to join the squadron in about two weeks. One hundred and thirty men and boys are to be drafted from the receiving ship Vermont to the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis. Others will be drafted to the dispatch boat Dolphin.

Page 4.

Paul Bauer, alias George W. Duval, was convicted on the charge of attempting to escape from the Tombs and remanded until Monday for sentence.

Henry Braun, a local pugilist of Trenton, N. J., died in St. Francis Hospital, the result of a blow inflicted by Jack Smith at the Palace Sporting Club, Trenton.

President Swayne of the General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York yesterday announced the appointment of the different standing committees.

At the sale of trotters and pacers in Madison Square Garden yesterday much better prices were paid than had been expected. Alcantara and other speedy animals will be sold to-day.

Sterling Elliott of the League of American Wheelmen appeared in opposition to a bill for the free transportation of bicycles by railroads in Massachusetts before a committee of the Legislature.

The sixth annual trapshooting tournament of the Inter-State Association began yesterday at Elkwood Park, and the two events contested were watched closely despite the bad weather. The Grand American Handicap will begin to-day.

Page 5.

The Eldridge Railroad bill, which has been alleged to be in the interest of the Third Avenue Railroad Company in its control of the Huckleberry Railroad franchise, was passed yesterday by the Senate, and now goes to the Governor. The Primary Election Reform bill will be considered to-day in both houses of the Legislature.

Page 7.

Walter C. Gilson, Secretary of the Union League Club and of the Grant Monument Association, was suddenly stricken with heart disease at his law office, 81 Nassau Street, about noon yesterday, and died in a few minutes.

The sixth annual performance of the Ingersoll Dramatic Club took place last night in the private theatre in Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's house, 220 Madison Avenue. The [illegible] was acted, by permission of Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum Theatre, before some 200 society people.

Page 8.

Nearly $5,000,000 is involved in an exchange of down-town business buildings, the interested parties being the New York Realty Company and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Page 9.

Dr. Russell W. Moore has been appointed chemist in charge of the Government laboratory connected with the Appraisers' Department in this city. General Appraiser Tichenor held a special hearing yesterday on protests regarding the classification of Italian cloths.

Page 10.

Hamilton W. Mabie in a lecture last night at Cooper Union on the subject of "Education and Business," pointed out that the former was essential to the success of the latter.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, in answer to a letter from Borough President Grout of Brooklyn, suggesting certain road improvements on the trolley routes in the interest of bicyclists, severely criticised the wheelmen, who, he said, appear to think they own the right of way.

Page 12.

Frederick L. Wing of Brooklyn, while ill, arose from his bed and cut his throat with a razor before his nurse could stop him.

Mrs. Mary W. Merrigan applied for alimony and counsel fees yesterday, pending the trial of a suit for divorce against her husband, Patrick, whom she accuses of ill-treatment.

Policeman Harrison of Jersey City yesterday rescued a cat which had been up a tree for forty-two hours. Several boys had failed in their attempts to restore the animal to its owner.

Runi Kas San, known as "Little Chrysanthemum," a Japanese acrobat, who followed her fiancé to this country a few months ago, died yesterday. She will be buried with Buddhist rites.

The resolution recommending the appropriation of $50,000 toward the expenses of the Charter Day celebration was defeated by the Brooklyn delegation of the Board of Aldermen yesterday.

Produce merchants charged that Baltimore and Ohio officials held back correct returns on receipts of produce, especially on butter and eggs. Protest brought forth affidavits, which apparently satisfied the dealers.

Louis Levy, a witness in a case on trial in the Criminal Court Building, spent last night in that building to avoid being arrested by three policemen, who say they suspect him of being connected with a burglary.

When the Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday they took no action on the proposed granting of franchises to the Manhattan Elevated Railway, as the Mayor was absent and the Controller declined to vote on the question.

Recorder Goff sent a boy whom a policeman found in a grocery store, and charged with burglary, to a protectory. The Recorder administered a rebuke to his mother, who is dissipated, and alluded to his father, now serving a term in prison.

Frederick Barry, discharged by Judge Cowing because the court had no jurisdiction, sought to avoid rearrest yesterday by remaining in the court room. When court was adjourned and the room declared cleared Barry was taken into custody again on the charge of theft committed in New Jersey.

Andrew H. Green addressed the Municipal Council yesterday on the intent of the charter. Nowhere else, he said, has the question of government of great cities been brought to such conspicuous trial, and it is regarded with the deepest interest by those observant of civic affairs throughout the domain of civilization.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce resolutions were adopted protesting against the proposed removal of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. There was an earnest discussion of the rapid transit question, in which Abram S. Hewitt took an active part. A resolution offered by J. M. Levy to ask the Commissioners to resign was not seconded.

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BANK FRAUDS OF $300,000.

Government Clerks Connected with Mississippi River Improvements Suspected at St. Paul.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Information has reached the Government, through a number of banks at St. Paul, that during the past year and more these and other near-by banks have been made the victims of colossal frauds through the suspected collusion of Government clerks connected with the commission having in charge the improvements on the Upper Mississippi River. Full details of the affair have not yet reached the Government, but the statements submitted by the banks indicate that $300,000 or more has been procured from them through fraudulent time checks for services never performed.

Copies of some of these time checks are said to be signed by J. H. Southall, chief clerk of the United States Engineer's office at St. Paul, and are dated at different times during the year 1897. Others, it is understood, are dated in 1896. How the banks came to be imposed upon to the extent indicated, and why the checks have been withheld until this time, cannot be even conjectured. It is understood that the banks will make a claim for reimbursement, but the law is said here to be clearly against this contention. The Government will begin a searching investigation at once into the whole matter.

ST. PAUL, March 22.—Just how great the loss through the Government time check fraud may prove to be cannot be known until an examination of the books of the engineering department has shown which checks are good and which false. Southall is said to have admitted that fully 25 per cent. of the checks that are now outstanding are worthless.

J. H. Southall has been employed by the Government for a period of more than fifteen years up to six months ago. At that time he resigned the position of chief clerk of the engineering department in this city, being succeeded by J. D. Dushane. It was announced at the time that Southall retired from the position of clerk that he had made considerable money in a speculation in corn, and that he intended in the future to devote his entire time to the stock market.

His duties while he was acting as clerk were to keep the time as turned in by the foreman of the pay that was due the workmen. The time checks were often bought up in large numbers by speculators, were cashed by banks, and were held until the Government was prepared to meet the bills, when Southall would receive a remittance direct from Washington, and would then deposit the money in his own name and take up the checks with his individual checks. By doing this for a period of fifteen years his signature became perfectly well known to all the banks in this vicinity, and his credit, with the Government back of the paper that he issued, was considered as good as a Government bond.

Of the $300,000 or $400,000 worth of the checks known to be outstanding, probably less than one-fourth was held by banks, and some of this was held by them for individuals. Two local banks which failed fifteen months ago held over $20,000, and nearly as much more was held by a Hartford (Conn.) bank. One man in Wisconsin whose name could not be learned to-day had bought $64,000 worth of the checks and $40,000 more had been taken as a good investment by a St. Paul capitalist. In smaller amounts the time checks are understood to be held all over the country, and it will be some time before the full amount outstanding can be learned.

KLONDIKE SHIP BOTTOM UP

Bark Helen W. Almy from San Francisco Lost with Forty Lives Off Point Bonita, Cal.

WAS CONSIDERED SEAWORTHY

She Left the Golden Gate on Sunday and Is Thought to Have Capsized in a Squall Ten Miles Off Shore—Steamer Finds the Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Upon the arrival of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Santa Rosa from San Diego to-day the news was received of another terrible accident, indirectly attributed to the Alaskan gold excitement, which is believed to have cost the lives of forty passengers and sailors.

Capt. Alexander of the Santa Rosa reported that early this morning, while nine miles off Point Bonita, at the mouth of the Golden Gate, he sighted a derelict bottom up. The tug Sea Witch was immediately dispatched to the point indicated, and found the derelict to be the bark Helen W. Almy, Capt. Hogan, which sailed hence for Copper River points with twenty-seven passengers and a crew of thirteen on Sunday last. The bark lay upon her starboard side with her stern low in the water, her deck hamper badly wrecked, and several planks of her hull washed loose by the seas which broke over her. While there were no signs of boats among the wreckage, it is not believed that her passengers and crew escaped by putting off from the vessel in them, as there have been very heavy seas for several days past. Furthermore, no word has been received from the survivors if any exist, although the derelict was sighted within ten miles of the shore and fully forty-eight hours have passed since the wreck occurred.

According to the tugboat men, there was a pretty stiff breeze when the Almy sailed out of Golden Gate on Sunday last, and by noon it was blowing a gale. She left here under topsails, and when last seen was standing out for an offing. There was a heavy sea running, and it is supposed that some time during the night she was struck by a squall and capsized.

The following is a list of her passengers and crew:

Passengers—A. Anderson, David Anderson, A. B. Beach, G. D. Cinotto, Theodore Greber, E. P. Currier, Oscar D. Kersander, Fred Franks, Julius Gilli, J. T. Gotsky, Gus Journmer, M. R. Lemley, John Levick, William McCray, R. N. Nichols, James Ronalds, J. T. Reason, James B. Sagon, John Snell, William Snedon, C. B. Spilles, Charles R. Smallwood, John Vance, Adolph Waldi, John Walker, John Westwick, and an unknown man.

W. J. Hogan, Captain; V. B. Crantz, chief mate, native of Boston, thirty-five years old; F. Mackie, second mate, California, twenty-six years old; John Higgins, cook, Massachusetts, thirty years old; W. C. Hopkins, steward, Illinois, forty-six years old; Ira Cook, cabin boy, Connecticut, forty years old, and Fred Cromwell, apprentice, twenty years old, Pennsylvania.

Seamen: C. P. Bronson, United States, forty years old; J. B. Underwood, New Jersey, twenty-four years old; Charles N. Leach, Connecticut, forty-five years; Ernest Tallan, England, twenty-nine years; William McKeon, New York, twenty-seven years, and Antoine Nicholas, Australia, twenty years.

The Helen W. Almy was once a South Sea trader, and was quite famous for her many adventures among the reefs. Her commander was then Capt. Tuttrell, and he operated her in the interest of John Wightman, who retained an interest in her when she entered the Alaskan trade.

The vessel was in good condition for an old vessel, and perfectly seaworthy. She was on the drydocks some days before being put on the berth, and her owners spent $3,000 in repairing her. She had a temporary house on deck.

When the Almy left port she had twenty-five tons of ballast in her, besides the provisions of the passengers and their outfits. She was a vessel of only 250 tons, and was thereafter ballasted sufficiently to make her "stiff."

SARATOGA COUNTY'S GOLD.

A 200-Ton Run of the Sand Begun and a Test to Follow.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 22.—The Sacandaga Mining and Milling Company, of which W. W. Worden of Saratoga is President, to-day commenced a two-hundred-ton run of its gold-bearing sand at the mine in the town of Hadley, Saratoga County. The sand assays from $8 to $28 per ton. This will be followed by a seven-day official test, twenty-four hours each day.

Klondike Railway Denounced.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 22.—In an address to Senators to-day on the proposed Stikeen and Testin Lake Railway, Mr. Livemash of San Francisco denounced it in behalf of the Dawson miners as useless, expensive, and destructive of existing rights. He undertook to prove that it would wrong the miners cruelly, and drive them out of the country, and that the land grants suggested would give Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann monopoly of the best claims in the gold area of the Klondike, extending about thirty-five miles by forty. Dr. Wills and Mr. Landreville of Dawson City followed on the same lines. Senator Snowball tried to reply, but other Senators declined to hear him.

Klondike Railroad Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—Articles of incorporation of the Alaska Railroad Company were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The company is formed to construct a railroad from some point on the Lynn Canal in Alaska to Fort Selkirk. The capital is $1,000,000. The incorporators are Clinton W. Sweet, New York, Joel Francis Freeman, East Orange, and Henry W. Desmond, of Cranford, N. J.

MAY DIE UNDER TREATMENT.

"Divine Healer" in Attendance on a Boy—Excites Townspeople.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 22.—Frederick Bennett, a boy residing on Pine Street, this place, has been ill for a long time. It became known to-day that no physician was in attendance, and that he was under the treatment of a faith curist. This man is George L. Hotchkiss, and he calls himself a "divine healer." It is alleged that instead of improving, the boy has become worse, and there is danger of his dying. He has received no medicine, and it is said that occasionally when asleep he has been awakened by some believers in the faith cure, who annoy him greatly by their professions of the power of faith over medicine to cure the afflicted.

When asked regarding the treatment of young Bennett to-day Hotchkiss said: "Christian science means Christ's knowledge. Disease is the beginning of death, which is regulated by God. Divine love is healing power. Man is simply the agent to impart it. I have cured many cases. I have made it years of study, and am satisfied it will do more good than medicine. I can cure at long range. I only want to know the name of the patient and the disease."

A majority of the residents are opposed to the faith cure, and it is reported the authorities will investigate the matter.

Big Schooner Ashore.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 22.—The four-masted schooner Mary E. Dow, loaded with phosphate rock, is ashore on Staten Island Sound, near Boynton Beach. The vessel is in command of Capt. Malcomb, and is the largest craft of its kind which enters the Sound. It is expected the vessel will be floated to-morrow. She is uninjured.

A WIDOW'S SAD DEATH.

She Had a Letter from Her Son, Who Is Studying Theology, Declining to Aid Her.

Catharine White, sixty-three years old, lies dead in the City Morgue. Whether she died solely from grief or from some disease can only be determined by the autopsy, to be performed to-day by Coroner's Physician Philip J. O'Hanlon.

For twenty years Catharine White had been a widow. Her husband was a machinist and they had been in comfortable circumstances. As far as could be learned they had but one child, Harry Carroll White, now twenty-six years old. His mother had been earning an existence by living out as a cook in private families and doing washing.

She had been unemployed for some time when, about a year ago, she was compelled to go to the almshouse. She left there some time ago and was engaged as cook by a Perth Amboy family. She left there seven weeks ago and came to this city, going to live with a Mrs. Bridget Swan, a friend, on the third floor of the tenement house at 514 West Twenty-seventh Street. There she died yesterday morning.

When Dr. O'Hanlon visited the house he found among the old woman's effects a letter from her son, written in reply to one she had sent him, asking for aid. He is at present preparing himself for the ministry in Philadelphia. When she read the letter, in which he told her that he could give her no aid, she seemed sick at heart, and sighed: "I never thought Harry could ever treat me like that. I always thought so much of my Harry."

Early yesterday Mrs. White complained of feeling ill. She called for a glass of water, had nothing to say except that she was very ill, and in a few minutes she died. Mrs. Swan could not afford to give her a decent burial, so the body was removed to the Morgue.

The son's letter follows:

Dear Mother: I received your letter and was very sorry that you are in such deep distress, and I am also sorry to say that I am in no condition to render you any aid. I will be through with my seminary work in about three weeks, then I am going to California to preach for eight months. What little money I have I need for clothes and other necessaries on my trip, and other things necessary for my trip to the Far West.

You must remember that I had a hard struggle to get my education, and that it has been a hand-to-mouth struggle with me. I have been many, many times without a $1 in my pocket, and did not know where the next was coming from. You must also remember that you never gave me a dollar to secure my course in any college. Of course I cannot see how that I can owe you so much. Of course I am your son, but a mother that has only been with her child eight years out of twenty-six can have very little claim to that child's support. You left me in homes and asylums till I was determined to dig out for myself, and now when you have lost me, who is to blame? The only way to keep a child is to have a home and keep him in that home. Besides all this, I have now come to the time in life when I must commence and think about getting a wife and a home. It may be two or three years, or, perhaps, longer, before I get married. In the meantime I must provide a home for one who will be my companion in life. It takes money to provide you a wife and home, and if I do not begin to lay by a little, why, I will never be able to have a home. I am about tired of knocking about from place to place.

I want to settle down as soon as possible, and I am very sorry to tell you that I cannot help you at present, possibly when I begin my work at California I may be able to do something for you. How is it that you are at 514 West Twenty-seventh Street? I thought you were still at where I last heard from you. They will, I am sure, at least give you a bed and something to eat. I cannot write more at present as I am very busy with my studies. I remain your son,

H. CARROLL WHITE.

P. S.—I hope you will consider the position I am in and not trouble me with calls for help, for I cannot help you at present. I have to pay my own way as I go to the position, and the position I can occupy makes that way an exceedingly expensive way.

H. C. W.

1,920 Cambridge Street, Philadelphia, March 14.

BABIES NAMED FOR LEITER.

Gratitude of Farmers to the Man They Say Made $1 Wheat.

CHICAGO, March 22.—So much has been written about Joseph Leiter and his wheat operations that his name has become familiar to every one who reads the papers. Farmers talk about him at their gatherings, and think that he has done more for them than any speculator that ever lived. He made wheat sell, they say, to $1 and over.

They are naming their baby boys after him, and Mr. Leiter frequently receives a notice that a twelve-pound boy has been christened "Joseph Leiter Smith," or "Joseph Leiter Jones." A member of a leading shipping house, who returned from England last week, said the people there speak of Mr. Leiter as "Leeter," and say that he is a great man.

FANNY DAVENPORT ILL.

A Severe Cold Caused Cancellation of a Chicago Date.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Miss Fanny Davenport is ill at her hotel to-night, and the performance of "Fedora" was, consequently, canceled at the Grand Opera House, to the great disappointment of several hundred reserved seat purchasers.

Her physician says that Miss Davenport's trouble is only a severe cold, and that she will be able to play to-morrow night. It was noticed last evening that she appeared to be suffering, but it was not known what ailed her.

BROTHER AND SISTER AT LAW.

Connecticut Woman's Award of Damages for His Wedding Reduced.

NEW HAVEN, March 22.—One of the strangest cases on the Superior Court docket came up before Judge Wheeler this morning when ex-Representative Michael P. Harding of Branford, a retired business man, through counsel, asked to have reduced the amount of the attachment which his sister, Miss Margaret A. Harding, now of Leetes Island, had placed upon his property and bank deposits in Branford.

The attachments were for $20,000 in a suit for that amount brought by Miss Harding to recover for services, and resulted from the marriage of Mr. Harding, in 1896, after a mutual compact had been made nearly thirty years ago that neither would marry, but that each was to share the joys and worries of life and live for each other.

After the marriage the sister left the house and refused to live with the couple. She then put in a claim for $50 a month wages from the time she was fifteen years of age until the time of the marriage, a period of twenty-seven years.

The case was not tried out as to its merits, but Judge Wheeler decided to reduce the attachment by $7,000.

Executors for a $2,500,000 Estate.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Jacob Beidler, who died last week, were issued yesterday to his sons, George, Augustus, and Francis Beidler, the widow, Mary Ann Beidler, waiving her rights to this appointment. The estate is valued at $2,500,000, of which $2,200,000 is in real property. The heirs are the widow, the sons, and Emma Beidler Camp, a daughter.

Silk Mills Wrecked by Fire.

PATERSON, N. J., March 22.—The Barnert Silk Mills were wrecked to-night by fire which started in the boiler room. The loss is estimated at $5,000. The fire will throw 1,000 silk operators out of work until repairs can be made and the machinery replaced. This cannot be done under two weeks.

Democratic Trustees in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 22.—At the charter election to-day the Democrats elected five out of the six Trustees. The new Board of Trustees stands the same as the old, with twelve Democrats and one Republican.

Morning, Noon, and Night you may leave Grand Central Station for the West on one of the great through trains of the New York Central—justly styled "America's Greatest Railroad."—Adv.

MAINE INQUIRY FINISHED

Lieut. Commander Marix Leaves Key West with the Findings of the Naval Court.

DUE IN WASHINGTON THURSDAY

The Report to be Given to the Public Monday or Tuesday—Officers of the Maine Leave for Their Homes.

KEY WEST, March 22.—The report of the Maine court of inquiry left here to-day in the custody of Lieut. Commander Marix, Judge Advocate. It is expected that he will arrive in Washington with the documents Thursday night. The general opinion of naval officers here is that the Navy Department will approve the findings and convey them to the Nation with as little delay as possible. It is thought that the report will be made public in about a week. All who could speak authoritatively continue to maintain silence regarding the findings of the court. Lieut. Commander Marix went aboard the Nashville early this morning and brought off the findings. After a prolonged conference with Rear Admiral Sicard certain alterations were made, and then the Admiral affixed his signature of approval. After luncheon Lieut. Commander Marix boarded the steamer City of Key West and sailed for Miami at 4:30 o'clock, with the court's findings in his custody. All he would say before his departure was that he was intensely glad to be through with a very tedious work and once more to be on the way North.

The court of inquiry continues in existence, though inactive. Should the Navy Department require further investigation and express dissatisfaction with the findings, it is probable that the court would be obliged to return to Havana, though the release of all the Maine officers held here as witnesses until to-day makes it unlikely that any loophole has been left which would justify the department in requiring the court to perform further work.

All the officers of the Maine remaining here except Paymaster's Clerk McCarthy received orders to-day to leave for their homes, there awaiting orders, as in the case of the other officers who left here last week. Lieuts. Jungen and Hood, Cadets Bronson and Boyd, Passed Assistant Engineer Bowers, Assistant Engineer Morris, and Carpenter Hilms of the Maine left here to-day on the City of Key West for Miami. Gunner Hale of the lost battleship will leave later. The receipt by the officers of the Maine of their orders to leave for their homes caused the greatest joy among them, for it meant their release from the irksome bondage under which they had been held, awaiting the conclusion of the work of the court.

TALK OF CABINET OFFICERS.

The Maine Explosion Assumed to Have Been Caused by an External Agency.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—After the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Long authorized the statement that the understanding before the Cabinet was that the report of the Maine court of inquiry would reach Washington next Thursday or Friday, that it was very voluminous, and that its publication and transmission to Congress would not occur until next Monday or Tuesday, as the President would require that much time to give the document the mature consideration its momentous character required.

Other Cabinet officers said that the general plan included the sending of a Presidential message along with the report, declaring that Spain had been called upon to make suitable response to the case presented by the court of inquiry. While the Cabinet associates of the President maintained their usual reserve as to the exact character of the deliberations to-day, yet it was conceded that the discussion proceeded on the theory that the coming report would show that the Maine explosion was not the result of an accident, but was due to an external cause.

HENRY WILLIAMS'S DEATH.

Diver Expires from Hemorrhage of the Stomach at Havana.

HAVANA, March 22.—The death of Henry Williams, one of the diving force of the American tug Chief of the Merritt Wrecking Company, which occurred at 8 o'clock last evening, was due, according to the American physician who attended him, to chronic hemorrhage of the stomach. It was not unexpected. Mr. Williams was ill before he left the United States. The body will be sent to Key West.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE MAINE.

Chaplain Chidwick Reports the Number of Deaths 266.

HAVANA, March 22.—Chaplain Chidwick has finished his mortuary report, which shows that 257 men and 2 officers perished in the Maine catastrophe; 6 succumbed to their injuries while lying in the San Ambrosio Hospital here; 1 died on the Spanish transport Colon; 171 bodies have been recovered from the wreck, of which 61 have been identified; 161 have been buried in Colon Cemetery and 11 at Key West.

This is the official report, made public, after careful correction, for the first time. It is probable that many more identifications will be established when the enlistment records are compared with the notes in Chaplain Chidwick's possession of marks on the corpses.

MAINE OFFICERS IN HAVANA.

Capt. Sigsbee Not Well—All May Be Ordered Away by April 1.

HAVANA, March 22.—Up to the hour of closing the cable office to-night the officers of the Maine in Havana had not received orders to go North. All but Lieut. Commander Wainwright may be ordered away at any time. He has been placed officially in charge of the wrecking in progress under the contract. Capt. Sigsbee and the other officers were supposed to remain only while the court of inquiry was in session here, and they are confident they will be ordered away before April 1, as after that date stringent quarantine laws against yellow fever will be enforced more rigidly than ever on account of the outbreak last year in New Orleans and elsewhere in the United States. The younger officers are anxious to get away to prepare for examinations. They feel badly handicapped in this respect, all the records having been lost in the Maine wreck.

Capt. Sigsbee is not very well. He is anxious to go North, but says nothing on the subject, being willing to wait patiently for orders.

GETTING GUNS AND EXPLOSIVES.

Divers Performing Hazardous Work in the Wreck of the Maine.

HAVANA, March 22.—The wrecking contract divers have been busy on the Maine to-day, raising two six-inch guns from the after cabin with great difficulty and getting ammunition from the magazine aft. In doing this the divers are compelled to go down through the turret aft in a narrow chute and then along the deck to the magazine opening. They are liable to be jammed, and great care is necessary. It may be requisite to cut a hole through the decks direct into the magazine. Moreover, the divers are somewhat nervous about handling explosives.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S 27 VICTIMS.

Memory of the Maine Dead Honored by Exercises at Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., March 22.—The death of twenty-seven New Hampshire men by the destruction of the United States battleship Maine was fittingly commemorated here to-night. At 5 o'clock the principal streets were paraded by militia, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, school children, and two bands, several hundred men being in line under the marshalship of Col. Robert H. Rolfe.

Many business houses and residences were appropriately decorated. White's Opera House was crowded with people this evening at an entertainment for the benefit of the families of the dead heroes. The celebration was originated and brought to a successful conclusion by Mrs. Hamilton Hutchins, wife of Lieut. Hutchins, United States Navy, at present navigator on the cruiser Montgomery.

BIG STORM IN THE WEST.

Mercury Drops Forty Degrees in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska—A Man Fatally Hurt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 22.—A storm to-day wrecked fourteen houses and destroyed many smaller buildings at Blue Mills, Mo., a little village near the summit of a hill about ten miles north of Independence, on the Missouri Pacific Road. The only house occupied, that of Martin Hugle, was carried a distance of 120 feet. Hugle was internally injured and may die. Neither Mrs. Hugle nor the children were injured. The property damage was nominal.

The most severe storm of the season is in progress in the Southwest and West. Emporia, Kan., reports a fall of 40° in temperature since last night, and Wichita, Florence, and other Kansas points make like reports. Beatrice, Neb., reports a fall of 70° in the past twelve hours. Vegetables have been ruined, and it is believed that fruit crops have been seriously damaged.

OMAHA, March 22.—A terrific blizzard prevails throughout Nebraska. The mercury has fallen 40°. The wind is seventy-five miles per hour. Zero weather is announced for to-night. The storm is particularly hard on cattle and Winter wheat. The severe weather is general throughout the West.

WASHOUTS IN MANY STATES.

Railroad Travel Delayed on Account of the High Waters.

PITTSBURG, March 22.—As a result of the heavy rains in this section during the past forty-eight hours, the rivers are rising rapidly. Navigation along the Monongahela River has been suspended, and the water is over the locks. The Beaver River is a raging torrent and factories on its banks have closed down. At noon the marks indicated 21 feet, and the water was rising three inches an hour. The Allegheny and Ohio Rivers are also rising, and from 23 to 25 feet of water is expected here to-night.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., March 22.—The Litchfield, Carrollton and Western Railroad will not be able to run trains for some time on account of washouts and destroyed bridges. Nearly all the bridges leading to the city are gone. Fears are entertained for the safety of the water company's dam and pumps. The Macoupin River is two miles wide and still rising.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22.—Several washouts were reported to-day on different railroads. Trains on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis and Bluff line between here and St. Louis came in over the Chicago and Alton. Another washout north on the St. Louis and Peoria has stopped traffic on that road between here and Peoria.

MILLERSBURG, Ohio, March 22.—The Kilbuck River is rapidly rising and rain is still falling. People living in the lowlands are leaving their homes. No trains arrived here during the day, there being bad washouts on the Cleveland, Akron and Canton and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad north of here.

SIDNEY, Ohio, March 22.—The Miami River rose a foot to-day and is still rising, and many people living along its banks have commenced to move out of their homes.

SUMMER RESIDENTS FEAR WAR.

Sheepshead Bay Owners Say They Cannot Rent Their Cottages.

Owners of property at Sheepshead Bay, Flatlands, and thereabout are complaining that, owing to the prospect of war with Spain and the unprotected condition of that section of the coast, they have been unable to let many of their Summer cottages. A few days ago they forwarded a petition to the War Department asking that a portion of the $50,000,000 recently appropriated by Congress be expended for fortifications in that neighborhood.

Yesterday Col. William Ludlow, Chief of the Engineer Corps in charge of the work at Fort Hamilton, visited Plum Island and made an extensive examination of the reservation owned by the Government thereon. He refused to say what the Government plans were respecting the establishment of fortifications on Plum Island or at Rockaway Point.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen in the Southwest and the Lower Missouri Valley; has fallen in the Northwest and the district east of the Mississippi. The storm has crossed the lake regions and is central in Lower Canada. Clouds extend from the North Atlantic Coast westward across the lakes to the Upper Mississippi Valley. During the past twenty-four hours rain has fallen over about the same region and light snows further west to the Rocky Mountains. The weather is nearly clear throughout the South and in Rocky Mountain districts. The cold wave has advanced rapidly southward, carrying freezing temperature to Northern Texas. Eastward freezing weather extends to the upper lake region and Illinois. It is very warm in the Ohio Valley and to the southward east of the Mississippi. Rain is indicated for to-day in New England, clearing to-night. The weather will probably clear in the lower lake region and the Middle States by this afternoon. Fair weather is indicated for other districts. The cold wave will probably be felt in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region by to-night. The temperature will remain low to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	46	39	44
6 A. M.	45	38	43
9 A. M.	42	39	44
12 M.	49	39	44
4 P. M.	48	42	44
6 P. M.	45	42	45
9 P. M.	45	42	44
12 P. M.	53	42	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44
Weather Bureau	40⅝
Corresponding date 1897	46⅝

The maximum temperature yesterday was 42 degrees at 6:30 P. M.; the minimum was 37 degrees at 10 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .94 and at 8 P. M., 1.00.

WAR TALK IN WASHINGTON

Conviction that the Administration Intends to Take Steps That May Lead to Hostilities.

SITUATION CONSIDERED GRAVE

Believed the President Will Demand Indemnity on Account of the Maine and at the Same Time Intervene in Cuba's Behalf.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The air of suspense observable to-day at the Capitol was so intense as to interfere with the ability of members of the Senate and House to apply themselves to business with their ordinary calmness and interest in matter-of-fact legislation.

Everybody was anxious. In the halls and in the committee rooms the sole topic of conversation was the increasing seriousness of the Cuban situation, for everybody seemed to have settled down to the belief that after many alarms the aspect of the controversy between the United States and Spain was decidedly grave, and that there was no way out of it except through intervention. It was the prevailing opinion that hostilities might result from the expected declaration by the United States that Cuba is a nation, entitled to be free.

Conference at the White House.

The conference held yesterday between the President and the leading men of the House was followed to-day by another conference between the President and Senators Allison and Gorman. These veterans were with the President just before 1 o'clock, and remained so long that the President was delayed after his usual time in reaching his luncheon. Neither of the Senators would talk about the conference. At the Senate it was known that they had been summoned to the White House, and after their return it was learned that their talk with the President was similar to that held yesterday with the House leaders.

The information that was permitted to leak out encouraged the belief that the Senators were consulted with the desire on the President's part to secure their co-operation in having the report on the Maine board of inquiry referred in the Senate, as in the House, promptly upon its reception and reading.

Important Plan in Preparation.

This explanation does not, however, fully assure the curious members of the two houses. The opinion is expressed by those who study the signs and hear all the reports that circulate from one end of the city to another, that there is something in preparation more important than the transmission of the Maine report.

A member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, who has not been able to gain any further information of Mr. Hitt's programme than that which has been published, entirely without verification, looks for a recommendation from the President that will overshadow the Maine report in its significance. In common with other members of the House, he is troubled with a desire that his constituents shall know what their Representative is doing. The policy that requires members to maintain silence, and that does not give them a chance to speak or vote on the proposition that Cuba shall have belligerent rights or be recognized as independent, is one that is trying the self-restraint of members of both parties.

Vigorous Policy Demanded.

The assurances of such men as Gen. Grosvenor, who has an intimate acquaintance with the President, and is believed to know more about his plans than most members on the Republican side, are now more than ever necessary to subdue the murmurs of those patriotic men who declare they can only continue to be quiet and obedient to the will of the Administration if it is soon made clear that the protracted season of restraint is to be followed by helpful action in carrying out a vigorous and effective policy.

There was much discussion to-day of the programme that begins with recognition of the independence of Cuba and then waits for Spain to decide whether that declaration on the part of the United States shall be resented by war.

That there is preparation to follow a declaration of war by Spain is assumed from the line of research of Mr. Hitt during the last day or two.

Should Spain at once declare war and follow the declaration with a blow or a movement against the coast of the United States, Congress would be needed at once to meet the declaration by a similar one to confer upon the President authority to meet war with the whole military and naval power of the country.

Expectation of House Members.

The more anxious and suspicious members of the House, who fancy that much more importance has been placed upon the possible effect of the Maine report than is expected by the Administration, are sure in their minds that the business for which they are requested to stay here and vote is not the reference of the Maine report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a purpose which no one can imagine, but to vote if necessary on a motion to enable the President to meet any act of aggression on the part of Spain.

One suggestion about the pertinence of the Maine report was made to-day by a Senator, who says he sees no way out of the present situation except Cuban independence and war unless Spain accepts the declaration and consents to evacuate the island.

"It is just possible," he said to-day, "that the Maine board of inquiry has obtained information that will justify its members in finding that the Maine was destroyed by Spanish agents, who must have been authorized to employ that method of reducing the fighting force of the United States. Speaking directly, that would amount to a decision that the destruction of the Maine was an act of war, to be met by a candid declaration of war by the United States. The board has been so secretive that no man can say with authority what the decision will be."

Will Be No Arbitration.

There seems to be no doubt to-day that the Administration will ask for indemnity for the loss of the Maine. There is also little doubt that there will be a refusal on the part of Spain to meet the demand immediately. From sources that are trustworthy it is learned that the original resolution of the Administration to insist upon the payment of the indemnity without submitting to arbitration will be adhered to.

As it seems probable that the Administration will couple the demand for indemnity with the recognition of Cuban independence, the expectation that the slow process of arbitration will be resorted to to settle the question is not ascertained. Those persons who have heard this talk to-day say that the presentation to Spain of several unpalatable propositions must result in a breach of friendly relations.

Severe Measures Foreshadowed.

The closing in of the naval forces of the United States at the south side of Cuba does not assure the observers of the situation that the President expects to bring the trouble to a close without the use of other constraints than those of diplomacy. The temper of Congress is not such as to justify any expectation that a suggestion to arbitrate a demand for indemnity would be well received.

The determination to have the dispute brought to a head by severe measures is too marked now to encourage the advocates of arbitration to look upon this situation as one in which that method can be invoked with a hope of popular support. Spain will ask for it, it is believed, simply to gain time. Just now time is a factor of the utmost importance to the United States and to the Cubans in the field and in the reconcentrado camps.

Senator Gallinger to Speak on Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who recently returned from a trip to Cuba, announced to the Senate to-day that, yielding to the kind solicitations of many Senators, he would to-morrow, immediately after the morning business had been transacted, briefly address the Senate upon his observations in Cuba unless, meantime, something should occur to prevent it.

Connecticut Prays for Peace.

HARTFORD, March 22.—Gov. Cooke to-day issued the annual Fast Day proclamation. After the usual recommendations the Governor urged the people "especially that they do earnestly beseech Almighty God in the present crisis of our country to avert war if it may be consistent with humanity and National honor."

British Aid for Maine Sufferers.

British passengers on the British steamship Alene of the Atlas Line, which arrived yesterday from Central American ports, gave an entertainment on the voyage for the aid of the families of the Maine victims. There were only a few passengers, but they raised $18.50, which they turned over to Purser Knox to be put into the hands of the proper authorities for distribution.

CHINESE ON THE EGAN BILL.

Laundrymen Believe They Can Beat It, and Thirst for English Literature Develops Suddenly.

Little disturbance was caused in the Chinese colony here by the news from Albany that the Assembly yesterday by an overwhelming vote passed the Egan bill, which requires that in New York and Buffalo all tickets, or receipts, for clothing left with laundrymen must be made in English with Arabic figures. The indications are that if the bill becomes law there will be a great rush of Chinamen to Sunday school and other educational centres where they may acquire the necessary instruction.

When the bill was first offered the Chinese here opposed it bitterly. They employed counsel to fight it, and talked of subscribing a large sum and engaging Mr. Joseph H. Choate to do battle in the courts. But since then they have been thinking.

A Chinese merchant in Pell Street, who is an important man and supposed to be the backer of many laundrymen, delivered this opinion on the subject last evening with an impassive countenance:

"I don' know; Melican man not so velly wom. Plenty Chinaman laundlyman know English. Plenty mo' lun lite away, quick. Plenty like lis bill all lite. 'Spose Chinaman laundlyman can' lead no English. He mus' quit an' laundlyman what can lead English he git heap mo' wash. Chinaman no lun English damfoo.' Maybe he bett' go home in China lite away, quick."

"The meaning of this is that the Chinese laundrymen who can write English are very willing that the Egan bill shall become a law, because it will drive some of their less fortunate countrymen out of business and tend to concentrate the custom. It is not certain, however, that many will be driven out. Wo Fong, another Chinese merchant, said he believed most of them would in a few weeks learn to make out a laundry list.

In fact, this work has begun already, and in many laundries the washermen in intervals between their engagements as animated spraying machines are laboriously copying and studying the combinations of characters that represent "shirts," "collars," "cuffs," and so on.

Those who continue to oppose the bill yet have hope that the Governor will refuse to sign it. Their ideas regarding the functions of the two houses of the Legislature are rather hazy, but they know that nothing can be law unless the Governor says so, and are pinning their faith on him. They are preparing for the worst, however, and are concentrating their patient Oriental intellects and imitative faculties on the task of making tickets which English reading human beings can comprehend.

NO LINSEED OIL CO. REPORTS.

Business Reported Good, but Details Not to be Published.

CHICAGO, March 22.—By a vote of the Board of Directors of the National Linseed Oil Company it has been decided definitely to publish no more statements of the condition of the company. The Vice President stated to-day that those reports were utilized by the rivals of the National organization to the detriment of the latter.

The official said that the business of the concern is exceptionally good, showing a large increase over the same period of last year. The question of a resumption of dividends has not yet come up for consideration.

Amsterdam Avenue Track Agitation.

The Independent Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District has issued a circular advocating the passage of the bill now before the Legislature restricting the Third Avenue and Metropolitan Railroad Companies to a space of twenty feet in the middle of Amsterdam Avenue, from Seventy-second to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and leaving a space of twenty feet between the tracks and the curb on each side. This would compel the two roads either to use the same tracks or else to interlay their tracks. The Third Avenue Company is violently opposing the bill. Its defeat would result in four tracks being laid on Amsterdam Avenue, which, the Independent Club maintains, would render the crossing of that thoroughfare dangerous to life and limb.

Old Woman Found Dead in Her Room.

Mrs. Bridget Breen, a widow, sixty-seven years old, living alone on the third floor of 439 East Ninth Street, was found dead in her room last night. The neighbors say her husband and two sons died within the past year, and since their death the old woman has kept to herself in her small flat. It is said she has wealthy relatives up town.

Body in Morningside Park.

The dead body of a man was found yesterday, hidden away in an opening formed in the projecting parapets, or "bays," in the wall at One Hundred and Tenth Street, separating Morningside Park from Morningside Drive. Pinned to the inner band of a derby hat found beside the body was a slip of paper, on which was written "Joseph Nicholls, 38, Dec. 20, vag." The body had been in the place for weeks.

An Architect in Trouble.

Howard C. Stone, an architect of 136 Madison Avenue, was held for examination yesterday in Jefferson Market Court on complaint of Caleb W. Durham of 163 West Twenty-seventh Street, who charged him with having given a worthless check for $25 on March 19 in payment of a debt of $5, Durham giving him the $20 change. Stone denied any intent of committing fraud, and was anxious to settle.

Two Men Killed by Powder Explosion.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., March 22.—An explosion occurred this afternoon at the works of the United States Smokeless Powder Company near here. C. A. Jenks, one of the head employes, and a laborer named Jensen were killed.

NAVAL AUXILIARY BOARD

Purchase of Morgan Steamship Chalmette as a Repair Ship Will Be Recommended.

WOULD FOLLOW FLEET TO WAR

Speedy Vessels of the Mallory, Morgan, and Old Dominion Lines as Cruisers, Transports, and Hospital Ships.

The most important step taken yesterday by the naval auxiliary board was the decision to recommend to the Navy Department the purchase of the Morgan Line screw steamship Chalmette, for use, in case of war, as a repair ship. The Chalmette is one of the older vessels of the Morgan Line, having been built in 1879, but, while not adapted to use as an armed cruiser, she is considered a particularly well-adapted vessel to the uses for which she is proposed. She is an iron vessel, of 2,988 gross and 1,981 net tonnage. She is 321 feet in length, 42 feet beam, and 21 feet depth. Her engines develop about 800 horse power.

Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley of the Naval Auxiliary Board said that the navy would be following the plan of Chile, which in the Chilean war with Peru chartered the American steamship Ohio, to follow the fleet as a repair ship.

It is believed that the purchase of the Chalmette will be speedily consummated, so that she may be properly equipped and loaded with spare parts of machinery that might be from time to time required by vessels of the fleet.

The board planned yesterday to examine such vessels as were in port of the Mallory, Morgan, and Old Dominion Lines. The Morgan Line boats are used exclusively for freight, but are speedy, and there are no handsomer craft entering the port and, with one of two exceptions, they are among the fastest of the coasting fleet. If others are taken it is thought that they will be fitted out as cruisers, the absence of extensive saloon and stateroom arrangements making them more easily convertible to the necessities of the navy.

While some of the Mallory and Old Dominion boats because of their strength and speed may be used as cruisers, some of them are likely to be used for transports and hospital ships, the cabin and berth accommodations being susceptible of hasty adaptation to such purposes.

Lieut. Commander William H. Reeder, Naval Constructor Tawresey, and Passed Assistant Engineer Danforth spent the afternoon examining the Jamestown and Yorktown, two of the latest additions to the Old Dominion fleet, and the steamship Concho, which belongs to the Mallory Line, but is under charter to the Ward Line.

An inspection of the Morgan Line steamer El Sud was also begun, and will be completed to-day, when the El Norte and the El Dorado, and the speedy tug El Toro, belonging to the same company, will be examined. Clyde and Cromwell and Ward Line vessels will also be visited to-day.

Most of the vessels examined yesterday are capable of steaming fifteen knots. The Jamestown and Yorktown are sister ships of 2,990 tons gross, 300 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 16 feet depth. The Concho is of 3,724 gross tons, 329 feet long, 47 feet beam, and 21 feet depth.

The Morgan Line boats vary from 3,500 to 4,600 tons, and from 330 to 390 feet in length, and horse power of from 3,000 to 3,600.

BJOERNSON AND IBSEN.

The Contemporary Drama in Scandanavia Discussed Before the Comparative Literature Society.

At the last of the four Tuesday evening conferences of the Comparative Literature Society upon the contemporary drama, last night, in Carnegie Lyceum, the contemporary drama in Scandinavia was the topic. Introduced by Charles Sprague Smith, Director of the society, Prof. Thomas R. Price of Columbia University, Dr. W. H. Schofield of Harvard University, Dr. P. Groth, and Miles Menander Dawson carried on the criticism and analysis, speaking mostly of Björnson and Ibsen.

"Personal Impressions of Björnson and Ibsen," gained by visits to their homes about a year ago, was the subject of Dr. Schofield's paper. He described Björnson as a tall man of knightly bearing and supreme self-possession. His faults were not spared by Dr. Schofield, who said: "He is a bundle of contrasts. Impetuous of disposition, he has estranged many of his former friends, and has made a sorry mess of his political dealings. His friends gaze openmouthed at his vagaries, yet they cannot but love his many-sided nature."

In the course of a conversation with Björnson, Dr. Schofield said he referred to a visit to Harvard. "You have much to be proud of there," Björnson said. "I am very fond of your land, and have great hopes of its future."

Ibsen was almost a direct opposite to Björnson, Dr. Schofield said. He was reserved, cold, cautious, taciturn, never caught off his guard, and always alone. Björnson has been called the heart of Norway, Ibsen the head of Norway. He walked slowly, with a gingery step, Dr. Schofield said, and every day at a fixed hour he went to the Grand Hotel of Christiania to sip his coffee and read all the Scandinavian papers in a room by himself. His apartments were characteristic of the man—very carefully arranged, everything in its proper place and in the most precise order. In his parlor what few books there were seemed ornamental rather than useful.

Ibsen often received Dr. Schofield, and was always pleasant and agreeable to him. One day, to his visitor's surprise he was communicative, expressed his opinions, and talked freely. At last, falling into a reverie, Dr. Schofield heard him murmur, "I have tried always to live my own life, and I think I have done right."

"Ibsen" was the subject of the paper by Prof. Price. Mr. Dawson spoke of "Björnson," and Dr. Groth of the "Most Recent Norwegian Dramatists."

DIVINE HEALERS LAWFUL.

They Are Not Amenable to Kansas Laws Against Quacks.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.—By an opinion rendered by Attorney General Boyle to-day divine healers cannot be prosecuted by the State Board of Health under the "antiquack" law. Boyle holds that the State Board may proceed against the magnetic healers and hypnotists as "quacks," because they pretend to possess personal healing powers, but that divine healers are exempt from prosecution, because they declare their power to come from Jehovah. Jehovah, Boyle explained, was in no way amenable to the laws of the State.

Lazarus Goldmints Not Convicted.

The jury in the case of Lazarus Goldmints, on trial in the Criminal Branch of the United States Court for attempting to smuggle $1,600 worth of diamonds and opals into this port on Feb. 28 last, disagreed yesterday. Goldmints, who is an Antwerp jeweler, arrived on the steamship Campania as a steerage passenger. He gave a packet containing the jewels to the purser and returned for them two days after the steamer reached port, when he was arrested.

Boy in Mr. Webb's Chair.

James Dunworth, a Dobbs Ferry lad, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of having been found asleep in the chair of Vice President Webb of the New York Central Railroad. Dunworth was found in the Vice President's office, in the Grand Central Station, late Monday afternoon, intoxicated. The boy's father told the Magistrate that it was his son's first offense, so he was released on payment of a small fine.

Innocent Children Sacrificed.

The "slaughter of the innocents" continues until it is estimated that fully one-fourth of the human race die before attaining their fifth birthday, owing in great measure to our rigorous and changeable climate. And there are thousands of adults, even in this land of plenty, that stomach, liver, and bowel complaints are reducing to confirmed invalidism, whom Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would promptly relieve and invigorate. Malaria, rheumatism, and kidney trouble yield to the Bitters.

In Good Health

Because Their Blood is Kept Pure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Whenever we are troubled in our family with any sickness due to impure blood or debilitated condition of the system, we resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla and always find relief. We are in good health most of the time and believe that this is due very largely to keeping our blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. H. FOLSOM, 569 Hamilton St., Long Island City, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

HURT BY LUMBER TARIFF.

Grand Rapids Furniture Men Ask Reciprocity with Canada.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 22.—The furniture manufacturers are protesting against the two-dollar lumber tariff which Senator Burrows, acting, it is said, under instructions from John W. Blodgett, caused to be inserted in the Dingley bill and have forwarded to William Alden Smith resolutions on the subject.

The resolutions say that the furniture industry is dependent for its raw material upon the forests, which in Michigan are rapidly disappearing; that Canada cannot furnish a supply for the perpetuation of an industry in which $1,000,000 is invested, and urging the establishment of reciprocal relations with Canada.

NURSERY STOCK IN CANADA.

Complaints of the Exclusion of the United States Product.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 22.—The Hon. John Charlton (Liberal) attacked the Government in the House of Commons to-day for its bill prohibiting the importation of nursery stock into Canada. He read telegrams and letters from a number of firms in the Dominion showing that their business had been ruined.

In many cases nursery stock had been bought and paid for weeks ago in the United States, and was waiting in cold storage to be shipped to Canada when required. Now it cannot be imported. Several members urged that these people should be indemnified for their losses.

CHINA FAVORS RESISTANCE.

Li Hung Chang Dissents from the Others in the Council.

PEKIN, March 22.—The Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) had the Russian demands under consideration to-day. The members of the Council strongly favored resistance to western aggression.

Orders were issued to strengthen the threatened posts by a concentration of troops.

The council, however, lacked unanimity, owing chiefly to the opposition of Li Hung Chang, and it was decided later to agree practically to Russia's demands.

A PRINCESS SEEKS DIVORCE.

Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha Begins Suit in the Coburg Courts.

LONDON, March 23.—A special dispatch from Vienna says that the Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, and wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, has commenced an action for divorce in the Coburg courts.

It was recently announced from Vienna that Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has taken the preliminary steps to obtain a divorce from his wife, and that the case would be heard after the marriage of their daughter, who is affianced to a young Prince of the house of Schleswig-Holstein, younger brother of the German Empress.

Prince Philip fought a duel on Feb. 18 with Lieut. Mattachich-Keglevitch under stringent conditions, first with pistols and then with swords. The Prince was severely wounded in the right arm. The cause of the duel dated from a year back, when the love affairs of the Princess Louise, who eloped with the Lieutenant, were the talk of Vienna.

The New Orleans.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

For the first time in the history of the navy a ship bearing the name New Orleans is carried on the active list. It is true that one of the old-time line of battleships was named New Orleans, but she never came off the stocks, and, consequently, never floated the National flag, much less displayed it on the high seas. Saturday the Secretary of the Navy decided to name the new cruiser just purchased from the Brazilian Government New Orleans. This was done at the solicitation of the Progressive League and a number of business organizations of this city, and of our representatives in Congress. Many other cities were competitors for the honor. Our citizens may well be proud of the splendid ship which will henceforth bear the name of the largest and most important city in the South. Now that Secretary Long has consented to name the new ship New Orleans, it behooves our business men and citizens to consider the question of providing the customary silver service. The Progressive League and the Exchanges should take this matter in hand at once.

Mrs. Garcelon's Bequests.

From The Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer, March 15.

Mrs. Catherine Garcelon died on the 29th of December, 1891, and left property which was then valued at $600,000 to endow a hospital in the City of Oakland. Some months after her death litigation over the estate began, and it continued until yesterday, when the Supreme Court of the United States dismissed an appeal from a decision rendered by the Circuit Court. It has taken more than six years, counting from the date of the death of Mrs. Garcelon, to establish the proposition that the deed of trust creating the hospital endowment and also giving a large amount of property (originally estimated at $400,000) to Bowdoin College, Maine, shall stand and shall not be destroyed by the attacks of contestants. Most of these contestants had bound themselves by stipulations long before Mrs. Garcelon's death not to make any attacks on her will or her deed of trust; nevertheless, it has cost a hard fight to beat them off and reserve the great public trust from their clutches. It seems to be accomplished at last, for it is hardly possible to conceive of an excuse for a new attack.

Takes a Blow for a Nickel.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I was in a country store a few days ago," said a gentleman, "when a big black negro came in. He evidently saw that I was a stranger. He approached me deferentially, with hat in hand, and said: 'Say, boss, will you give me a nickel? If you do I will let you break a plank over my head.' I told him to go away. I thought he was trying to make fun of me, but the storekeeper put in with: 'Yes, he will let you hit him on the head with any sized plank, and the plank will break, too, if you are strong enough.' This made me curious. I told the negro to find a plank. He went on the outside, and returned with a piece of thick scantling. I was afraid to hit the fellow myself, because I thought I might hurt him, so I told the storekeeper to do the plank breaking. The negro held his head down, and the storekeeper whacked it three times with all his might. At the third blow the plank splintered. 'Give me my nickel, boss,' said he. I gave him a quarter, and he went out laughing, 'Yaw! yaw! yaw!'"

Jacob Tome's Will.

From The Baltimore American.

The will of the late Jacob Tome was opened Monday at the Safe Deposit and Trust Company's office, in this city, and was read in the presence of Mrs. Tome, Mr. W. W. Hopkins, who was Mr. Tome's private secretary, and Mr. Peter E. Tome, his nephew. Mrs. Tome and Mr. Peter E. Tome are named as executors. The will was drawn June 4, 1889, and makes about forty bequests, to relatives and employes. Liberal provision is made for Mrs. Tome and Mr. Peter E. Tome of this city, who was a nephew of the deceased millionaire. The residue of the estate, after these bequests is given to the Jacob Tome Institute, at Port Deposit, to which he gave $2,000,000 during his lifetime. The estate is valued at about $4,000,000. It is estimated that the institute will receive under the will about $2,000,000, making its total endowment by its founder $4,000,000. The will contains a liberal bequest for Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn.

CUBAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Junta Official Tells How Insurgents Would Help Us in a War with Spain.

LEADERS IN THE FIELD READY

If a United States Fleet Blockades the Harbors, They Say, the Rebel Army Will Be Able to Do the Rest.

The plan which the Cuban insurgents will follow in case there should be war between the United States and Spain was obtained in outline yesterday from a prominent member of the Cuban Junta. The plan is not complete, and a full understanding between the Cubans in the field and the Junta has not been arrived at, because of the delays incident to communication between them, and even when the necessary communications between them have been effected, to secure harmonious action at either end it may still be subject to change by the United States military officers, in conjunction with whom the Cubans expect to act.

Immediately after the war talk started the Junta sent dispatches to the Cuban Generals asking what steps should be taken here to enable the insurgents to make a decisive campaign ashore in conjunction with a naval demonstration undertaken by the United States.

A reply has been received, and while this was sufficient to warrant the inauguration of the work to be done by the Junta, further correspondence is taking place now to more nearly perfect the arrangements for the consummation of the plan.

"If our plan carries through," said the Junta official, "it may not be necessary for the United States to send an army of invasion to Cuba. We can put 100,000 acclimated men in the field so completely equipped that they can hem in the Spanish forces holding Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, and the larger towns while the American fleet blockades the harbors. Thus cut off from all source of supply, I do not think the Spaniards would long withstand the siege."

The Insurgent Army.

There are at present about 35,000 men under arms in the insurgent ranks, but there are nearly twice that number not armed. According to the authority quoted, arrangements have been already completed for shipping at once, in case of war between Spain and the United States, 60,000 rifles, ammunition, and other supplies and artillery.

A general movement of the insurgent troops toward the west of the island has already begun, and the Spanish, seeing that it is directed toward their stronghold, have begun a counter movement of troops to the eastern end of the island, where the insurgent position is strongest. This is believed to be designed to draw back the Cuban troops to the defense.

Gen. Calixto Garcia is in command of the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, and under him Gen. Jesus Rabi commands the cavalry in Santiago de Cuba, and Brig. Gen. Mario Menocol commands the troops in Puerto Principe, with Braulio Pena, who is called the Sheridan of the Cuban Army, in command of the cavalry in that province.

Gen. Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban Army, is at the head of an army in Santa Clara Province, Gen. Francis Carrillo being the next in command.

The campaign in the Western provinces of Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio is under the direction of Gen. J. M. Rodriguez, the troops in Matanzas being directly under Gen. Pedro Betancourt; those in Havana under Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, and those in Pinar del Rio under Gen. Pedro Diaz.

The disposition as to numbers of the men in these various commands, the Junta is not disposed at this time, for obvious reasons, to make known. It was learned, however, that in the movement of the insurgent forces to the west not less than 2,000 men will be retained in each command in the eastern districts, to meet Spanish attack. Here is also the large number of unarmed men, or the industrial army, as it might be termed, who escaped the dragnet of Weyler, which gathered in the reconcentrados. These men till the soil and carry on manufacturing and do all the work necessary for their own and the army's sustenance. These would be ready on the arrival of the equipping expedition to take up arms and reinforce the armies already moving westward.

Weak in Artillery.

Not less important than the arming of these men will be the landing of field pieces. The insurgents have been weak in this respect. The last attempt to add to the artillery was made futile by the disaster to the Tillie expedition. Two modern weapons, purchased at a cost of $2,500, went down with the Tillie off the Jersey coast. Seventeen pieces make the sum total of the insurgent outfit in artillery at present. They have a Hotchkiss gun in Pinar del Rio, a dynamite gun in Santa Clara, another dynamite gun in Gen. Garcia's army, and fourteen other pieces of various descriptions, some not of modern type, located where they can be most effectively used in the Province of Santiago de Cuba for the protection of supply stations and various headquarters of the insurgents.

The arrangements for forwarding munitions from the United States have advanced so far, it is stated, that in case war is declared they can be landed in Cuba in two weeks, and arrangements have also been made for the earliest possible notification of the Cuban Generals of the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States. It is, in fact, said that the insurgents will know it as soon as do the Spanish officials in Havana.

JUSTICE RUMSEY ON CUBA.

Expresses Opinion at Y. M. C. A. Debate that It May Be Our Duty to Stop Atrocities.

A debate between the literary societies of the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn and the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Manhattan took place at the latter's quarters, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, last night. William Rumsey, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, rendered the decision. The question at issue was: "Resolved, That the United States adopt a vigorous foreign policy." The speakers for Brooklyn, which took the affirmative side, were Charles W. Morhous, Emil Schneelock, and Irving C. Barnes, and for Twenty-third Street, which took the negative, Walter C. Campbell, F. M. Applegate, and William F. Stonebridge.

Justice Rumsey decided in favor of the negative side of the question, and in rendering his decision he took occasion, in expressing his own views on the matter, to refer to the Cuban question. He said that President Cleveland's action in the Venezuelan affair seemed to him all nonsense. It was entirely right and proper in such a case, when two foreign countries had territory adjoining, to allow them to determine the boundary line themselves without our interference.

"Furthermore," he said, "this aggressive action on the part of the President, instead of being of any benefit to us, was harmful. It upset business and put us in danger of a war for which we were not prepared. Of all the countries in the world, we are the worst fitted for foreign aggression. Our foreign population, coming from all the countries in the world, would set their faces against it. We would have an enemy in our midst.

"Nevertheless, I do not mean to say that there are not occasions which arise when a nation should exercise itself for the protection of downtrodden people, and if Senator Proctor's statement is true, it is worthy of consideration, however wedded we may be to home affairs, whether it is not our duty to put a stop to atrocities that make one blush for the human kind."

Salvation Army Nurses Volunteer.

In response to the request for more nurses for service in Cuba Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army has cabled to the officials in charge of the relief expeditions offering the services of a number of the army's trained nurses. The offer is being considered. The nurses of the Salvation Army are trained and capable. The officers to be dispatched will be men and women more or less accustomed to the climate of the sub-tropics, and who would thus be especially fitted for the work in hand.

UNCERTAINTY IN MADRID

Movements of United States Warships Noted and Alarm Shown at the Preparations.

SPAIN URGED TO BE PREPARED

Delay of the Torpedo Flotilla Ascribed to Damage to One of the Boats—America Blamed for the Failure of Autonomy.

MADRID, March 22.—The papers here publish full reports of the movements of the United States warships and of the defensive preparations being made by the Government of the United States.

It is reported that the Spanish warship selected to convoy the torpedo flotilla has sailed from Cartagena for the Canary Islands. It appears that the delay in the voyage of the torpedo boats is due to the fact that the Ariete, one of the Spanish torpedo boats, sustained some slight damage while on her way from Cadiz to the Canaries.

The Spanish newspapers advocate further strengthening of the naval squadron in Cuba, so as not to be caught at a disadvantage in the event of war.

The Heraldo thinks that in view of the "ostentatious preparations" of the United States Spain has full liberty to make similar preparations.

The Globe insists that injury has been done to Spain by the United States squadron remaining close to the seat of war. It gladly notes, however, that the "verbal suggestions of Señor Polo y Bernabé, the Spanish Minister at Washington, to Secretary Sherman have led to the withdrawal of a portion of the squadron, thus demonstrating the cordiality existing between the two countries."

The Imparcial (Independent) expresses the opinion that the action of the United States has completely checked the advantages which Spain might have derived from granting autonomy to Cuba, and alleges that the United States has "practically strangled autonomy at its birth."

The Imparcial also thinks Spain failed diplomatically in not having obtained the removal of Consul General Lee and the withdrawal of the ship from Cuba," and expresses fear that, "although military action will be keener than ever," it will not suffice to pacify Cuba, "owing to circumstances created by the United States."

The Correo (Carlist) does not expect help from Europe, but hopes the Latins of America will support Spain.

SPAIN'S REPORT DELAYED.

Senor Moret Says the American Findings Will Be Unfavorable.

MADRID, March 22.—Señor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies, told the newspaper men who waited on him to-day that the report of the Spanish court of inquiry would not be known as soon as had been expected. He said he believed the American report would not be as favorable as Spain desired.

Court de Villagonzalo, Spanish Ambassador to Russia, has resigned.

SENOR POLO MAKES A DENIAL.

He Has Not Told His Government About the Maine Report.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—When the attention of Señor Polo, the Spanish Minister, was drawn to-day to a cablegram from Madrid, which stated that he had notified his Government that the American Naval Court of Inquiry's report was that the explosion was of external origin, he said the statement was not true. He added that he had not notified his Government what the report would be, for the reason that he did not know, and did not send cablegrams to his Government except where he knew what were the facts, and in this case he was not in possession of the facts.

Spanish Fours on Exchange.

LONDON, March 22.—Spanish fours on the Stock Exchange to-day were quoted at 54⅛. The closing price yesterday was 54⅝c.

PARIS, March 22.—On the Bourse to-day Spanish fours closed at 55 5-16c, a net loss of ⅛ from yesterday.

MADRID, March 22.—Spanish fours were quoted on the Bourse to-day at 76.60, against 76.55, the closing price of yesterday.

GEN. PANDO TREATS IN VAIN.

Negotiations with Garcia and the Insurgents Fail and Hostilities Are Resumed.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., March 22.—It is now known positively that the negotiations between Gen. Pando's delegates, Ramirez and Charvez, and Gen. Calixto Garcia and other prominent insurgents, in which the Radical Autonomists made what are said to be final offers of practical independence, have proved an absolute failure. No news has yet been received at the palace here as to the place or the particulars of the meeting, but the failure of the negotiations is known, since hostilities, which were suspended in order to allow of the negotiations, were at once resumed.

Gen. Pando's command is again moving eastward, purposing to carry out the plans in the Provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, made prior to Gen. Pando's arrival at the City of Santiago de Cuba.

The rumors that Gen. Pando has been recalled and is awaited here with 6,000 men are pronounced to be without foundation. Gens. Pando and Salcedo, it is further pointed out, are continuing their operations in the Province of Puerto Principe.

The fact that Gen. Maximo Gomez remains inside the Jucaro-Moron trocha and in Gen. Pando's rear makes the latter the subject of criticism upon the part of military men in Havana. It is acknowledged, however, that the details of the movements of the Spaniards and insurgents are meagre, and that all judgment passed is liable to revision on receipt of fuller information.

The insurgents recently attacked, captured, and destroyed Fort Oleso, in the district of San Juan Martinez, Province of Pinar del Rio. Five of the Spanish garrison were killed and five were wounded. The name of the insurgent leader is not known.

In a skirmish which has just taken place at Jibaro eight insurgents were killed, according to the Spanish report, and the Government force also lost eight men killed.

A FAIRY TALE FROM TAMPA.

Told in a Letter to a Millbrook Man, Who Attributes It to a Swindler.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 22.—Adam Davenport of Millbrook, a village near this place, has forwarded to the postal authorities a letter he recently received, and which he thinks is a form of swindle invented to obtain money during the present Cuban excitement.

The letter was dated and postmarked at Tampa, Fla. It told of the trials of a Cuban and his daughter, both of whom are represented to be at present in a Spanish prison. The girl is represented as knowing where a large amount of wealth is hidden in a mountain in Cuba. The person receiving the letter is asked to forward a sum of money, much or little does not matter, to a post office box at Tampa.

With this and similar contributions the girl's freedom is to be secured by bribing her jailers. Then she is to obtain the money hidden in the mountains, divide with those who contributed to the fund to release her, and use the balance to ransom her father.

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LETTER FROM SENATOR PROCTOR.

Urges Cuban Relief Committee to Help Miss Barton to the Utmost.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday gave out the following:

"Senator Proctor having been invited by the Central Cuban Relief Committee to speak at a public meeting to be held in New York for the purpose of organizing a relief movement in behalf of the Cuban sufferers, writes to Mr. Barton, the Chairman of the committee, regretting his inability to attend the meeting because of important matters deferred by his month's absence in Cuba. He adds:

"'I have said my say, and doubt if anything more from me would be of especial benefit. I wish to tell you how much pleasure and benefit I derived from trips with Miss Barton. I did not half appreciate her before. I think she is managing in all respects excellently, and I hope you will supply her and be able to sustain her with all that she needs. She understands the situation at that end, and if we do our part here she will do a great work there.'"

FEEDING 12,000 IN HAVANA.

La Discusion Criticises the Comments of La Lucha on the Charitable Work of Americans.

HAVANA, March 22.—The central relief station in this city is feeding 12,000 persons daily. To-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, Bishop Manuel Santander y Trutos of Havana, assisted by Chaplain Chidwick of the Maine, will consecrate the station, although it is in partial use already. The system is admirable. There are 1,085 tons of supplies now on hand or afloat.

Advices from the country districts are satisfactory, and show the same conditions as have been recently described.

La Discusion to-day criticises the editorial in La Lucha referring contemptuously to the charitable work of Americans in the island, a synopsis of which has been cabled, and says that the editorial was inspired by hatred of the Cuban people, from whom La Lucha has derived a large part of its income. "The editor of La Lucha," says La Discusion, "knows that there are 300,000 victims of starvation, and would not care if there were as many dead. He is ignorant of the great charities maintained by the United States, and also of the great gifts of supplies from the United States to other countries than Cuba in time of need." La Lucha and La Discusion are political opponents and their editors are personal enemies.

So far as may be every needy family on the island, reconcentrado or otherwise, is being scheduled. The following is the official list of those in distress:

	Total Population.	Distressed.
Marianno	2,900	500
Galabogar	900	250
Arroya Navcango	550	150
Santiago de la Vegas	2,800	750
Bejineal	600	210
Rincon	400	100
Invican	750	225
Hoyo Colarado	1,250	500
El Cano	300	120
Puertes Grandes	250	175
Alquinzar	675	225
Guera de Melaza	2,200	1,250
Artemisa	1,500	800
Mariell	1,200	620
Playa de Mariel	1,000	430
Guanaboca	6,000	2,500
Regalba	2,500	875
Casa Blanca	800	260
Santa Cruz de Norte	3,100	2,360
Total	29,175	11,800

Relief in this city and probably elsewhere is being given on the principle "better feed 20 per cent. of undeserving beggars than risk suffering among 80 per cent. of deserving poor."

Senate Chaplain Prays for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—At the opening of the Senate's session to-day the Chaplain, in his invocation, gave heartfelt thanks for the Christian charity of the American people of all faiths, which was being extended to the starving men and women and children of Cuba, and for the work that was being done in behalf of the reconcentrados by the devoted men and women on the island. The Chaplain referred to this relief work as "a great Christian spectacle," and fervently prayed that it might be continued.

Pardon Asked for Capt. Hart.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A petition was circulated in the Senate to-day and signed by many Senators asking the President to pardon Capt. John D. Hart of Philadelphia, who was convicted of filibustering. He was the owner of the Laurada and Dauntless.

Gen. Cabrera Reported Dead.

HAVANA, March 22.—It is announced from Spanish sources that the insurgent Brigadier General Rafael Cabrera died recently from sickness at the farm of Las Olivas, in the district of Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara.

ALABAMA NEGRO KILLED.

Riddled with Shot by a Mob of Angry White Farmers.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 22.—John Collar was riddled with shot by a posse of angry white farmers residing at Round Mountain yesterday. Collar is a negro, and had wronged the daughter of a white farmer named Stout, for whom he worked. The girl reported the matter to her family two days ago, and the negro, who had moved some miles away, was run out of the community.

After the negro left the relatives of the girl organized a posse and pursued him through the country, finally coming up with him near Leesburg at night. The negro fled from the house where he was sleeping and took refuge in a forest, but was caught and killed.

Jeffries Whips Jackson.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The bout to-night between Jim Jeffries and Peter Jackson, which was scheduled for twenty rounds, was won by Jeffries in the third round. Jackson, who had trained hard for the fight, weighed 200 pounds, and was pronounced by physicians to be in perfect condition. Jeffries weighed 215 pounds, and on account of his youth and strength was favorite in the betting at odds ranging from 10 to 6 to 10 to 8.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—W. Green Fenton, England; S. Kulota and K. Myairi, Japan.

CAMBRIDGE—Gen. Roy Stone, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman John Dalzell, Pensylvania; ex-Senator J. N. Camden, West Virginia; ex-Mayor William W. Hyde, Hartford.

HOFFMAN—William Warren, Nottingham, England; Eugene De Mar, London.

HOLLAND—Oliver Ames, Boston; C. R. Collins, Seattle.

MANHATTAN—William Mackenzie, Dundee; M. R. Menendes, London; J. Pope De Leeney, Geneva.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. J. L. Howard, Hartford; Arthur Davis, London.

WALDORF—Antonio A. Suler, Havana; Gustav Faussen, Germany; John H. McFadden, Liverpool; Henry Vallon, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adari, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, silks and dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Allen, Stephenson & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. Mallen, domestics, carpets, and upholstery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. M. Harrison, notions and furnishing goods, 621 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Allman & Putnam, Massillon, Ohio; J. C. F. Putnam, carpets and cloaks; Union Square Hotel.

Boyden, Ellis E., Whitney's Point, N. Y.; millinery; New York Hotel.

Benjamin Hey & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Benjamin Hey, manufacturer of shoddy, 509 Wool Exchange.

Brittain, J. S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. S. Wheeler, domestics and dress goods; 338 Broadway; Gerlach Hotel.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Helm, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hardesty, white goods, laces, linings, ribbons, and trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.

Bishop, V. B., Monterey, Va.

Bishop, J. C., Staunton, Va.; general merchandise.

Collins, J. F., Elyria, Ohio; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chamberlain, W. W., Leesburg, Va.; dry goods, notions, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Cobb, F. H., & Co., Cortland, N. Y.; D. B. Stanford, wholesale fruit and confectionery; Smith & McNeil's.

Carter, Applewaite & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Applewaite, notions, white goods, and hosiery; Westminster Hotel.

Comstock, E. M., & Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.; E. H. Comstock, dry goods.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. B. Lawrence, silverware; 2 Walker Street.

Deewey, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. L. Adrian, boys' clothing; C. H. Post, domestics, 63 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Eggerton, F. N. & R. Z., Louisberg, N. C.; R. Z. Eggerton, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. W. Day, flannels; 56 Worth Street; Sinclair House.

Evans & Bean, Winchester, Ky.; Eli Bean, groceries.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks; 115 Worth Street.

Foster, A., Johnstown, Penn.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fisher-Eaton Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Roath, shoes, 224 Church Street; Grand Union Hotel.

Grant & Holmes, Ellenville, N. Y.; G. B. Holmes, notions and clothing; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Haas, Alfred J., Rochester, N. Y.; boots and shoes; Hotel Belvedere.

Here, B. F., St. Joseph, Mo.; dry goods, &c.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Howland Dry Goods Company, The, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves, parasols, and laces, 52 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Hayes, E. F., Lexington, Ky., millinery.

Herr, Mrs. Sadie J., St. Joseph, Mo.; dry goods; The Gerlach.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. A. Lantham, carpets, 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman, J., Butler, Penn.; notions and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Krauss, P., Indianapolis, Ind.; furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Leek, Frank, Athens, N. Y.; dry goods.

Lorch, G., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. Lorch, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mitchell, H. P., De Ruyter, N. Y.; insurance; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mullin & Loomis, Westchester, Penn.; J. Mullin, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mack, Charles, & Son, Gallipolis, Ohio; C. Mack, dry goods and notions; R. A. Mack, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Miller, J. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Miller, clothing and cloths; Murray Hill Hotel.

Mosby, Wilkinson, Epps & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Wilkinson, white goods, linens, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. A. Jackson, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Mrs. E. C. Malliett, millinery; 38 Crosby Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hyde, white goods and laces, 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Nussbaum & Myers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Nussbaum, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Company, Lowell, Mass.; P. Gilbride, notions, cloaks, and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Lloyd, crockery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Metropole.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, The, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Trimble, dressmaking department; F. W. McLean, underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Putnam & Son, Lowell, Mass.; F. P. Putnam, clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, The, Lewiston, Me.; J. H. Crowley, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Everett House.

Pettibone, C. J., & Co., Appleton, Wis.; G. F. Peabody, notions and carpets; Holland House.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., Company, Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Stebbins, carpets; Sturtevant House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. M. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, and waists; 48 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Ruddick, Mrs. J. E., Dundee, N. Y.; millinery; 61 East Eleventh Street.

Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Young, silks and dress goods; 51 Franklin Street.

Stanton, E. M., De Ruyter, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shafer, C. A., Detroit, Mich.; J. Kohnfelder, housefurnishing goods and china; Hotel Manhattan.

Stambaugh & Haak, Lebanon, Penn.; H. E. Stambaugh, dry goods; W. Haak, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stenger, J., Johnstown, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Seebach & Good, Pittsburg; D. Good, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. W. Sisson, carpets and upholstery goods; Miss Garnan, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Samuels, I. A., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; I. A. Samuels, overalls; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street.

Stephens, J. B., Geneva, Ohio; dry goods.

Thomas & Ackerman, Richmond; J. F. Ackerman, general dry goods; Cadillac.

Thomas & Ackerman, Richmond, Ind.; J. F. Ackerman, notions and upholstery goods; Hotel Cadillac.

White, T. J., Cincinnati, Ohio; insurance; Continental Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Y. Pierce, crockery; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wallace, J., & Son, Indiana, Penn.; J. C. Wallace, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics and white goods; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Wagner & Bowers, Fort Plain, N. Y.; Hattie Charbonneau, millinery; Hotel Bristol.

Wagner & Bowers, Fort Plain, N. Y.; Juliet Wagner, millinery; Hotel Bristol.

Wagner & Bowers, Fort Plain, N. Y.; Mrs. C. H. Bowers, millinery; Hotel Bristol.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

THE RATE OF INCREASE

Prof. E. W. Bemis analyzes in The Forum the Philadelphia gas lease. The lessees undertake some very heavy obligations, among them an agreement to spend $15,000,000 in improving the plant, and to turn it over to the city at the end of thirty years, free of charge. How does the company expect to make a profit? Why, their assumption is that the use of gas will increase fivefold in the next thirty years. This increase they count upon partly as due to the increase of population, but much more in consequence of "the growing use of gas for fuel purposes." Here, in fact, is a convincing proof that this great industrial and domestic revolution is fully under way; a company invests millions on the strength of it. Money talks, and it says that the future of gas for fuel is immense. So does the saved money of the consumer talk, and it tells the same story.

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Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?
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DELICIOUS
A. B. C. Oatmeal—Steam-Cooked.

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LEAKY ROOFS
Repaired quickly, cheaply. Write for estimate. [illegible]

[illegible] WAR

[illegible] the President Would Avail Himself of State Troops in Case an Emergency Arose.

OPINION OF LIEUT. COL. DAVIS

Proper Course Would Be to Call on the Governors of the States for Such Soldiers as Were Needed.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The War Department is studying the problem of the utilization of the immense militia forces of the several States in the event of war. It is understood clearly that the regular army would be a mere nucleus for a far larger organization, but it is not understood so clearly how this larger body of men could be got together and put into fighting trim in short order. If an emergency should arise at once, the United States would have to depend upon the militia of the States, as the most readily available source for recruiting its army. The question has come up how the militia could be used, and what would be the effect upon the status of the militia when mustered into the regular military service of the country.

To settle this question the following inquiries were submitted to Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Professor of Law at the United States Military Academy:

If the President of the United States should call out the militia of one State for duty in another, would it be necessary that it be mustered into the general service by any oath other than that administered to the men as militiamen in their own State?

Does the call of the President necessarily have to be through the Governor of the State?

In calling out the militia would it be within the powers of the President to designate certain organizations, or would he have to limit himself merely to making a requisition for a certain number of men?

The answer of Lieut. Col. Davis was given out by the Adjutant General's office to-day. He says that in all modern States a military force is obtained in one of two ways—either by enlistment of volunteers or by compulsory military service. It would not be necessary, he says, for the members of the militia to take the oath of allegiance, usually required in entering the military service of the United States, but he adds that the War Department always has administered this oath to such recruits. This was the case when, at the outbreak of the late war, a portion of the State militia was called into service by the President's proclamation of April 12, 1861.

To the first question he makes the following direct reply:

Under the practice established by the War Department, a practice, however, neither required nor expressly sanctioned by law, an oath of allegiance is essential to the muster-in of militia troops under the act of July 17, 1862. Being a condition imposed by order or regulation merely, and not a statutory requirement, it is subject to change or modification by the same authority. It is proper to observe, however, that one of the chief reasons for the imposition of the oath of allegiance, to test the loyalty of the individual members of the militia, upon their being mustered into the service of the United States, still exists, and would serve the same useful purpose in the future that it has served in the past.

In answer to the second inquiry Col. Davis says:

The only statutory restriction upon the authority of the President, in respect to calling forth the militia, is that contained in the act of July 17, 1862, which requires that "when the militia of more than one State is called into the actual service of the United States by the President, he shall apportion them among such States according to representative population."

In the other hand the act of Feb. 28, 1795, conferred authority upon the President "to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger, or scene of action, as he may deem necessary to repel invasion, or to suppress such rebellion, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officer of the militia as he may think proper."

The maner of calling out the militia by the President under the act of Feb. 28, 1795, (Section 1,642, Revised Statutes,) is indicated by the Supreme Court in the leading case of Houston vs. Moore, (5 Wheaton, 15,) where it is observed that "the President's orders may be given to the chief executive Magistrate of the State, or to any militia officer he may think proper."

The call would ordinarily be addressed to the Governor, who, in most of the States, is made the Commander in Chief of the active militia of the State. Such, indeed, has been the practice of the Executive since the formation of the Government under the Constitution.

The reply to the third question is as follows:

Under the authority conferred by the act of Feb. 28, 1795, it would be entirely within the discretion of the President to designate certain organizations for service under the call. If there be no organized militia in the State pointed out by the act of July 17, 1862, as the one from which the militia should be drawn, the power to designate becomes impossible of execution, and the call must in consequence be addressed to the Governor of the State.

It is proper to say that the latter course is the one properly to be pursued under ordinary circumstances. It is only when an emergency of time exists, or the loyalty of the militia of a particular locality is doubted, or where there is reason to believe that the Executive will not honor the President's request, that the call should be addressed directly to the commanders of the militia organizations whose services are believed by him to be necessary to meet the existing emergency.

One of the chief causes of solicitude in the War Department is that if the militia is thus mustered into the National service it would add 114,000 troops to the army, with all the possible consequences of retirement on partial pay and pensions. The War Department would insist, therefore, upon as rigid physical examinations in the case of these militiamen as obtains in the case of raw recruits.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Provisions Against Recruiting Except in Time of War.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Military Affairs Committee of the House to-day completed consideration of the Army Reorganization bill, and ordered a favorable report upon it. As agreed upon, only a few changes were made. The section authorizing the President to recruit the skeleton regiments "in time of war" was changed so as to make it more specific, limiting such authorization to a time of actual hostilities, after a declaration of war had been made. An additional section was added as a precaution, providing that nothing in the act should be construed as an authorization to increase the enlisted force of the army in time of peace.

Section 5, empowering the President to authorize each regiment to draw its recruits from such State or States as he might designate, was amended, so as to provide that each State should be entitled to furnish its quota before recruits should be drawn from designated States.

Another amendment provides that "at the end of any war in which the United States may become involved, the army shall be reduced to a peace basis by the transfer or absorption through promotion of the supernumerary officers and the honorable discharge or transfer of supernumerary enlisted men."

CADETS RESIGN TO JOIN ARMY.

Joseph Kay, Jr., Enters the Artillery with Rank of Sergeant Major.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 22.—Joseph Kay, Jr., of this city has resigned his cadetship at West Point with the intention of joining the regular army. He is now on a two months' leave of absence. He intends to take advantage of the law recently passed increasing the United States Artillery by two regiments, and has made application for admission to the artillery. Four or five other cadets have taken the same course. They will by this means gain admission to the regular army without remaining for two years more at West Point.

Cadet Kay is the son of Capt. Joseph Kay of the National Guard. He will enter the army with the rank of Sergeant Major and will probably be assigned to Fort Slocum, near New Rochelle.

ORGANIZING STATE BATTALIONS.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Says His Orders Do Not Contemplate War.

ALBANY, March 22.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day issued an order combining the separate National Guard companies into battalions so as to have them prepared for battalion and regimental organization and field work. The order reads:

Under the provisions of [illegible] 17, the separate companies of the [illegible] will be organized into battalions as follows:

The Fourth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, and Twenty-third Separate Companies will constitute the Eleventh Battalion.

The Fifth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-fourth Separate Companies will constitute the Twelfth Battalion.

The Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth, and Twenty-first Separate Companies will constitute the Thirteenth Battalion.

The Ninth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, and Thirty-second Separate Companies will constitute the Fourteenth Battalion.

The Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Forty-sixth Separate Companies will constitute the Fifteenth Battalion.

The Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-fourth Separate Companies will constitute the Sixteenth Battalion.

The Third, Twentieth, and Thirty-third Separate Companies will constitute the Seventeenth Battalion.

The commanding officer of the Third Brigade will, without delay, recommend officers for appointment as Majors of these battalions, and as soon as practicable suitable men to fill the positions of Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Assistant Surgeon.

When the Majors have been commissioned by the Commander in Chief, the commanding officer of the Third Brigade will designate where the headquarters of each battalion shall be; and until the Majors have been appointed, the senior officer in each battalion will command it, and the officers now detailed by the brigade commanders to service as staff officers of battalions will remain on such duty until properly relieved.

SCHENECTADY, March 22.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast was in Schenectady to-day, and when his attention was called to his order relative to the formation of separate companies into battalions he said that it had nothing to do with any warlike preparations, but was an order that had been contemplated for a year past.

SYRACUSE, March 22.—The Forty-First Separate Company of this city, Capt. John G. Butler commanding, has sent a communication to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, offering its services as volunteers in case of war.

WORK ON HARBOR DEFENSES.

Bids for Telegraphic Cables to Connect the Forts Called For—Big Guns Going to Puget Sound.

Capt. James Allen of the Signal Corps, with headquarters on Governors Island, yesterday called for bids on the work of laying telegraphic cables to connect the fortifications of New York Harbor. Urgency dispensed with advertising, and representatives of four concerns were invited to the island and specifications were handed to them.

They call for a cable between twelve and fourteen miles long, to be laid between Fort Hancock on Sandy Hook and Fort Wadsworth on Staten Island; another cable from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Hamilton, on the Long Island shore, one and a half miles long, and a third cable of the same length as the last to connect Willet's Point on the Long Island shore of the Sound with Fort Schuyler, on Throgg's Neck.

The first section of cable referred to will have three conductors and be protected by twenty steel wires, resisting a breaking strain of fifteen tons. The second section of cable will have six conductors protected by twenty-two steel wires and be capable of resisting a breaking strain of twenty tons. The third section will be the same in construction.

The cables are to be laid in the order named, and the bidders are requested to state the time it will take to complete the work. The cables will be connected with Governors Island by land wires, and telephones will be used instead of telegraph. The sum of $25,000 has been apportioned from the fifty-million-dollar defense fund voted to the President by Congress for this work in New York.

The Quartermaster's Department is providing the telephone instruments that will be required.

Lieut. Col. Ludlow of the Engineer Corps has made separate arrangements for his own department, and he said that within two days he will have direct telephone communication between the navy building and Forts Hancock and Hamilton. The most important of the works in progress are at these points. To complete these works as the officials would plan, it is estimated $1,250,000 would be required. The work under way, however, will make them formidable fortifications and equal to any attack that a Spanish fleet could make.

Work is being pushed on the barracks at Fort Hancock, and half of the garrison is now housed. All will be under shelter by June 1, a month earlier than was expected two weeks ago. Capt. C. A. Duval is in charge of construction. The Quartermaster's Department yesterday forwarded additional tents to the Hook from Philadelphia, made necessary by the additional batteries that have been sent there, and the desirability of keeping all of the contractor's workmen at the Hook over night.

Quartermaster General Kimball yesterday awarded bids for the transportation of 300,000 pounds of heavy ordnance, including some twelve-inch guns, from the Sandy Hook proving ground to Seattle. They are designed for Puget Sound fortifications. They will go over the Northern Pacific.

Bids have also been called for for the transportation from the Watertown Arsenal to Seattle of 500,000 pounds of gun carriages for these guns.

Shipments of powder to the South, it was said, will continue through the week.

The guns which have been placed on the schooner Daisy Farlin, it is said, are destined to the Dry Tortugas, but are to be placed at Key West.

Southampton Guard Organizing.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., March 22.—The plan to organize a company here to be made up of residents of near-by towns, has taken definite shape. There are now fifty men enrolled, and the indications are that all the men required will be obtained without much trouble. Col. Henry G. Trevor left for Albany to-day to consult Gov. Black, and he expects to have the Governor issue an order to bring the company under the National Guard regulations as a separate company. The village authorities are to be asked for an appropriation with which it is proposed to purchase land here for an armory.

YACHT MAYFLOWER AS A CRUISER.

Expected that Work of Transformation Will Soon Be Completed.

The steel steam yacht Mayflower, which was recently purchased by the Navy Department, is being refitted as an auxiliary cruiser. The plans for the alteration of the vessel have been approved by the department, and the work will begin at once. The vessel is now at the navy yard here, and the engines were given a final test yesterday under direction of Naval Constructor Bowles.

The alteration plans were prepared by Naval Constructor Bowles, Commander Swift, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Commander C. S. Sperry of the Equipment Department. They decided that the yacht was stable enough to carry powerful batteries. Besides the two five-inch guns which will be mounted on the fore and aft decks, she will carry five twelve-pounders, mounted in broadside, and be fitted with two torpedo tubes. It has also been decided to furnish armor protection to the hull. A belt of Harveyized steel seven-eighths of an inch in thickness will extend four feet below the water line and run to within a few inches of the deck. The armor will not afford absolute protection from rapid-fire guns, but it is calculated that it will withstand the impact of projectiles from machine guns.

A large force of men from the various shops will be put to work on the vessel immediately, and it is expected that she will be ready to join the squadron in about two weeks. The cost of the alterations is estimated at $25,000.

A detail of 180 men and boys from the receiving ship Vermont is to be sent from the navy yard at this station to League Island, where they will be assigned for duty on the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis. The men and boys have just finished a cruise in the training ship Essex. The other men available for duty, and who are now on the receiving ship, will be drafted to the dispatch boat Dolphin, which will be placed on the active list Thursday. The vessel has been thoroughly overhauled and larger guns have been mounted on her.

At the Church of the Strangers.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon will preach every night this week in the Church of the Strangers, Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, and J. H. Burke will sing. These meetings will be a continuation of the Moody meetings. During the week other ministers and singers will take part.

Malt-Nutrine

is especially helpful during the convalescence of fever patients. It builds flesh—gives strength and appetite. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

SHIPS MASSED ABOUT CUBA

Squadron of United States Vessels Now Stationed at Port Antonio, Jamaica.

A STRONG STRATEGIC POINT

Only Eighty Miles from Santiago de Cuba—The Fleet Within Striking Distance of the South Coast of the Island.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Grave interest is shown by naval and military men to-day in the sudden movement of the cruiser Cincinnati and the gunboats Castine and Wilmington, from Barbados to Port Antonio, Jamaica.

It is understood pretty generally that the object of this concentration of ships at Port Antonio is to have an effective force within striking distance of the southern coast of Cuba. The effect of the movement is to establish in conjunction with the squadron at Key West complete surveillance of the island and the massing of a strong fighting force within a few hours' steaming of its two principal ports.

Port Antonio is on the northern coast of Jamaica, near the eastern end of the island. It is in north latitude 18.10 and is about 80 miles from Santiago de Cuba. A squadron stationed there would be able to command both the Windward Passage on the east of Cuba and the channel between Jamaica and Cuba, and also would threaten the entire southern Cuban coast. Port Antonio is even nearer to Santiago de Cuba than Key West is to Havana.

The assembling of these vessels south of Cuba makes a total of four squadrons within from five hours' to two days' sail of that island. It is believed here that these four squadrons at Port Antonio, Key West, Hampton Roads, and Port Royal are to be strengthened. The Oregon is hastening from the Pacific. The gunboat Marietta is at Panama to-day, awaiting orders, and it is thought her destination is either Key West or Port Antonio.

There also is an apparent tendency to develop a strong fleet at Hampton Roads, as that point is admirably located for observation and for the rapid movement of vessels up or down the coast, wherever they may be needed for attack or defense. The Massachusetts is on her way to Hampton Roads, where she will arrive to-morrow.

There is the liveliest activity in the Navy Department, and every movement of vessels is watched and discussed with eagerness. The concentration of ships at Port Antonio is considered the most significant in navy affairs within the last few days. It is intimated that it is an answer to the Spanish torpedo flotilla, now in the Canaries, which is bound for Cuba.

ADMIRAL SICARD'S ILLNESS.

Speculations Regarding the Succession in Case of His Enforced Retirement.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Owing to the continued ill health of Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, arrangements are making for his detachment from that duty as soon as it becomes apparent that such a step is necessary. Several weeks ago Admiral Sicard asked for a short leave of absence in consequence of a severe attack of malarial fever. His request was granted, and he spent a short time on shore. He is again ill, and it is now feared that it will be necessary either to give him a shore assignment or else a leave of absence.

In accordance with instructions from Washington a board of medical survey will convene either at Key West or on board the flagship New York for the purpose of examining the condition of Admiral Sicard, with the view of determining the question of his physical fitness to continue in the discharge of his present onerous and responsible duties. The Secretary of the Navy and other high officials have shown great confidence in the ability and tact of Admiral Sicard, and will regret the necessity, should it arise, of replacing him just at this critical period in his command. The hope is expressed that the medical board will report that Admiral Sicard's illness is only temporary in character, and probably will yield to treatment with a short leave of absence, but should it report that his condition is somewhat serious it will result in his formal detachment from the command of the squadron and his probable retirement.

In view of the possibility of the latter course there is considerable speculation with regard to his probable successor. His retirement would create a vacancy in the list of Commodores, to which Capt. W. T. Sampson, commanding the battleship Iowa and President of the Maine court of inquiry, is eligible, thus raising him to the dignity of a flag officer. In that event Capt. Sampson would be entitled to command a squadron, and necessarily would be relieved of command of the Iowa.

There is an abundance of excellent material for the selection of a new commander of the North Atlantic squadron, including Rear Admiral Bunce, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, and Commodore J. A. Howell, recently in command of the European squadron. Other officers of slightly lower rank who are mentioned as likely of selection to the command of the home station are Commodore W. S. Schley, now on duty in this city, President of the Lighthouse Board, and Capt. Sampson. In view of the circumstances of the case, it is more than likely that the matter will be settled immediately upon the receipt of the report of the board of survey, which probably will be submitted before the end of the week.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Provisions of the Appropriation Bill Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Naval Appropriation bill, as reported to the House to-day carries a total of $35,693,058, an increase over last year of $3,764,432, and over the current estimates of $2,514,824.

For the increase of the navy the bill allows to be constructed by contract three sea-going coast-line battleships designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance, displacement 11,000 tons, with the highest practicable speed for their class, to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding $3,000,000 each, one to be named the Maine; six torpedo boats, 150 tons displacement, and six torpedo boat destroyers, about 350 tons displacement, to cost not exceeding $2,840,000; and one gunboat to take the place of the Michigan, to cost exclusive of armament not over $260,000, to be built on the great lakes. One of the sea-going battleships is to be built on the Pacific Coast. The contracts for the construction of all these vessels are to be made within sixty days of the enactment of the bill.

Toward the construction of four timber dry docks $200,000 each is allowed, each to be not less than 700 feet long and sufficient to meet probable future requirements of the largest vessels. They are to be located at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; League Island, Pennsylvania, and Mare Island, California, the total cost when completed not to exceed $850,000 each. At Algiers, La., a dry dock is to be built, but is to be of a double-sided, steel floating type known as the combined floating and graving self-docking dock, capable of lifting a vessel of 15,000 tons' displacement and 27 feet draught of water, to cost, including moorings and wharf, $850,000, of which $200,000 is appropriated this year.

The bill directs the appointment of a board of naval officers to determine the desirability of locating and constructing a dry dock in the harbor of Galveston, Texas, and to report to Congress at the next session.

Toward the armament and armor of vessels authorized under four previous acts and the present bill, including the completion of the ordnance outfit for the six torpedo boat destroyers and six torpedo boats, there is an item of $5,458,800, the total cost of the armor according to the plans and specifications already prepared for the three battleships authorized by the act of June 10, 1896, not to exceed $3,210,000, including all nickel in the same and exclusive of the cost of transportation, tests, &c., and no contract for armor plate to average exceeding $400 per ton. To complete the equipment outfit of new vessels heretofore authorized $175,000 is given and to install electric plants in gunboats Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13, $40,000.

The committee provided that if the battleship directed to be built on the Pacific Coast cannot be built at a cost not exceeding 4 per cent. above the lowest accepted bid for the other battleships it is to be constructed elsewhere.

An Oft-Repeated Tale:
"We'll Take That Store If You'll Equip It with Luxfer Prisms."
They make dark stores light. No gas. No electricity.
See Exhibit, 288 Fifth Ave.
Am. Luxfer Prism Co., 160 Fifth Ave.

The total allowed for the pay of the navy is $9,125,460. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enlist at any time after the passage of the bill as many additional men as may be necessary to man the ships in commission, provided that the total number of men and boys in the general service and under training shall not exceed 12,750 men and 1,000 boys.

Other items include smokeless powder, $1,000,000; Bureau of Navigation, $143,860; Bureau of Ordnance, $2,084,551; Bureau of Equipment, $1,514,178; Bureau of Yards and Docks, $470,485; public works, $2,875,312; Naval Academy, $232,978.

The bill provides that no person shall be appointed Assistant Surgeon until examined by a board of Surgeons, or who is under twenty-one or over thirty years of age, and authorizes the President to appoint for temporary service twenty-five Acting Assistant Surgeons to have the relative rank and compensation of Assistant Surgeons. The active list of Assistant Paymasters of the pay corps is made to consist hereafter of twenty-five.

ONLY GOOD SHIPS WANTED.

Efforts to Sell Obsolete Craft to the United States End in Failure.

LONDON, March 22.—The return of the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, to London from Egypt has brought to the Embassy a swarm of war-munition men and brokers who have options upon warships, some of them renewing efforts to sell to the United States obsolete craft at preposterous prices; but they have not succeeded. Two brokers offered one ship at prices £150,000 ($750,000) apart.

New contracts for ammunition and guns probably will be made on the return of Commander Willard H. Brownson, United States Navy, from Paris, when there will be a conference of the naval authorities to discuss the question of buying more ships, upon which occasion Commander Brownson will report on the condition of the ships building in France and which might be purchased by the United States.

An official said: "The United States will not be frightened into paying exorbitant prices, or into buying second-rate ships and guns at any price." This disposition proves disappointing to war-material firms, some of which have tried to profit by the Government's needs and extort fabulous bargains; but they have been beaten down to fair contracts.

The first installment of the Vickers-Maxim Company's contract for guns, amounting to £75,000, ($375,000,) including many half-inch quick-firers, was delivered to-day.

PURCHASING FOREIGN SHIPS.

A Small Harbor Torpedo Boat Bought by the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The negotiations for the purchase of ships abroad are going forward steadily, but there was a regrettable disappointment in this connection to-day. The authorities had been exceedingly anxious to get the big torpedo cruiser Tupy, built for Brazil. She is one of the most formidable torpedo craft afloat, her size placing her in the torpedo class, while her torpedo armament gives her the effectiveness of torpedo boat and cruiser combined. It was learned positively to-day, however, that the Brazilian Government would not part with the Tupy, and this closes the efforts for one of the best ships under negotiation.

In a small measure this was offset by the success of the Navy Department in securing a trim little Yarrow-built launch, which, though very small, will serve as a harbor torpedo boat. She is only seventeen tons displacement, 60 feet long, 9.3 beam, and 3.8 draught. Her speed is sixteen knots or better. The armament consists of two Hotchkiss one-pound quick-fire guns, and one torpedo tube. She is of the same class of craft as the Moxoto, built for the Brazilian Navy. The price paid for her was less than $25,000, with her armament complete, delivered at New York. Being so small she will be shipped over on one of the Atlantic liners. Owing to her size she has not yet taken on the dignity of a name, but one will be assigned to her later.

COALING PORT IN THE INDIES.

Casting About for a Location from Some Friendly Government.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Serious attention is being given by the Navy Department officials to the question of the acquisition of a suitable location for a coaling station somewhere in the West Indies. Steps have been taken already to establish such a station at the Dry Tortugas, but this, it is said, is the only deep-water harbor available for big war vessels between Hampton Roads and the Rio Grande.

Besides, it is practically unprotected at present, and a fleet would have to be stationed there to protect the coal stored, which is unsatisfactory. The officials, therefore, have been casting about for a location which would serve the purposes of a coaling station, and which the United States might acquire either by purchase or cession from one of the friendly Governments.

There are a number of fine harbors among the West Indies, and a study is being made of these to see what we ought to have for a coaling station. Secretary Long is considering the matter, and it is probable that if the Government can make the necessary arrangements a station will be secured. The importance of securing one, the officials point out, is very great, as, in the event of hostilities, our ships might be put to very great inconvenience and delay in filling their bunkers when their presence might be necessary to protect critical points.

Want a Torpedo Boat Called Acton.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts to-day introduced in the House the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be required to name one of the torpedo boats the Acton, in honor of the town which furnished the men who were the first to shed their blood in the cause of fredom in the War of the Revolution."

The New Orleans in Readiness.

LONDON, March 22.—The New Orleans (formerly the Amazonas) and the San Francisco completed coaling to-day. The latter cruiser will await orders. The former will go at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to Holehaven to ship powder and ammunition previously ordered by Brazil, and will then await orders.

ROCHESTER MAN DISAPPEARS.

H. H. Craig Separated from His Daughter at Oakland and Not Found.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The whereabouts of H. H. Craig, a prominent merchant of Rochester, N. Y., have been a mystery to the police since 5:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he was separated from his daughter, Miss A. B. Craig, in the crowd at the ferry station, as they were on their way to take the train at Oakland for Pasadena.

Although the matter was promptly reported to the police and a diligent search was made for the missing man, no one has been found to account for his sudden disappearance. It is still a question whether he has met with foul play or has succumbed to paralysis, to which he has been subject for some time.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

GERMANY'S CREDIT SYSTEM

How Business Men Have Organized to Protect Sellers from Unworthy and Unsafe Buyers.

METHOD OF MAKING REPORTS

Extracts from a Paper Read by President James G. Cannon of the National Association of Credit Men in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank of New York and President of the National Association of Credit Men, read before the Philadelphia Credit Men's Association to-day a paper on "The Plan and Scope of the Union of the Credit Reform Associations of Germany." The following are extracts from the paper:

"At the last annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men, held at Kansas City, the attention of the convention was called to the fact that there existed in Germany a very strong union of credit associations. The President of the National Association of Credit Men immediately entered into correspondence with the officers of the Credit Union of Germany, and succeeded in procuring a copy of their constitution and by-laws.

"In England and America the seller has the advantages offered by the mercantile agencies, but in Germany, owing to the strictness of mercantile law and the inability of private concerns to secure access to the proper records, these agencies, if established, could not render effective service. Constant losses, arising from the extension of credit to parties whose financial standing could not be ascertained, caused the German merchant to seek some means of protection, and in 1864 two Dresden tradesmen, under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce, formed the Mercantile Protective Association, which was soon imitated by similar organizations all over Germany.

Formation of the Union.

"On Aug. 28, 1882, the representatives from the associations then in existence met at Mainz for the purpose of establishing reciprocal relations among the associations, and the result of this meeting was the organization of the Union of the Credit Reform Associations.

"Local associations are formed in cities and other business centres, have their own constitutions and by-laws, and are self-governing and independent in all local matters, but in matters affecting the interests of the union they are subject to its rules and regulations. Branches are subordinate offices of the individual associations, which are established for the convenience of members and for the purpose of more thoroughly procuring and disseminating information. They are required to furnish written and verbal reports on parties in their neighborhood, but the process of admonishing debtors is not within their province. Official agencies of the union are established in countries having no credit reform associations.

"The Union News is the official newspaper organ of the Union, in which is published anything of general interest to the members. It prints from time to time articles by eminent specialists on economic and legal problems which are in accord with its policy of upholding sound business principles, and of opposing questionable methods. The latter object is more especially accomplished through the Warning Bulletin, which is published in The Union News. This is a list of fraudulent dealers of all nations, and is of great value to exporting concerns. A 'search list' is issued as a supplement to The Union News for the purpose of locating delinquents who have fled. By its aid a more effective prosecution of 210 dishonest debtors was made possible in the year 1895.

The Board of Arbitration.

"The Board of Arbitration, which consists of three managers chosen by the Union Convention, and one person each chosen by the association interested and the Union Board, decides all controversies arising between the associations or between associations and the Union Board.

"The Association Bureau may be used only by members for the admonition of debtors who, notwithstanding repeated demands of the member, have not paid nor denied their indebtedness; for procuring written reports regarding credit relations; for procuring verbal information on same, and for inspection of the lists of the associations in the union. Members are forbidden, under penalty of expulsion from the association, to use its privileges in the interest of non-members.

"The annual dues for membership vary according to the resolutions adopted by the meetings of separate associations, from about $2.85 to $4.75, and are payable in advance. An initiation fee of about 70 cents is charged.

"Every association has its business manager, and in small cities some well-known, reliable business house takes on the work of getting and giving the information. The person selected must have an absolutely clean record, and he must be able, energetic, reliable, and discreet. A written contract is made with him, and he can be discharged only for gross neglect of duty, through the association meeting or by sentence of the Board of Arbitration. He receives as his compensation the entire receipts of the association, which he collects in his own right as his own claims, but out of these receipts he must meet all the expenses of the association and establish its bureau.

"He must record on the books of the association all inquiries made by the members, to which he is obliged to give prompt and thorough attention; attend to the printing and distribution of the lists of bad debtors, and to the distribution of 'Union News' and the 'Search Lists'; carefully preserve all information gathered by him; this information, however, is the property of the association and must be turned over to his successor when he vacates the office. Secrecy is enjoined upon him in all matters.

How Information Is Given.

"The reports furnished by the association are based upon the principle of decentralization. That is, the members request written reports direct from any bureau in the union, and thus obtain them in the quickest possible manner. When information is wanted an inquiry ticket is filled out and sent to the office of the union in the city, town, or place in which the parties concerning whom information is wanted are located or doing business. Upon receipt of same, as soon as possible thereafter, the business manager fills out the card, adds any other necessary facts, and returns it. The facts are given at once if on file; if not, they are gathered immediately and furnished just as found. Inquiries on points where there are no bureaus are answered through the use of a list of correspondents, compiled by the Union Bureau. This list comprises about 18,000 European correspondents, also some across the sea, and is especially valuable to importing and exporting concerns. Every effort is used to obtain the most reliable information possible, but neither the association, the manager, nor the correspondent concerned assumes any responsibility for consequences which may arise from a report perhaps falsely colored or incorrect. This information is given only for the use of the member, who is liable for the consequences of its communication. Discretion is a matter of honor, both for him who receives and for him who gives the information.

"To facilitate correspondence, inquiry tickets, each good for one report on a firm or corporation, may be purchased at the Association Bureau for about 20 cents per ticket. If not used within two years from date of purchase they become void and can only be extended by the manager.

Admonitions to Debtors.

"The process of admonition is a plan adopted by the associations for the purpose of collecting bad debts by the pressure of the union. No charge is made for this service, and when payment is offered after a dun has been sent, it is the duty of the manager to accept and transmit such payment to the party to whom it is due, without any deduction whatever, except for postage. A regular dun is sent twice to the delinquent, the first within three days after the receipt of the request and the second not later than ten days after the first, and in the end the names of those ignoring same are compiled in a list, if the member says nothing to the contrary, which is published periodically and sent to all the members. The Supreme Court in Germany has decided that the publication of the names of such fraudulent debtors is not punishable.

"In order to arrive at the most favorable result possible, the debtor is offered, free of charge in the letter of admonition, the services of the association in effecting a compromise. In cases of undeserved misfortune, feelings of sympathy are not to be suppressed, but members are urged to discountenance swindling, chicanery, and malice with the utmost severity.

"The statistics received from 320 associations show the following results for the year 1896: Members, 50,301, an increase over last year of 3,278; certificates of membership issued for travelers, 30,646, an increase of 980; written reports, 1,194,199, increase 31,637. Duns were sent to the amount of $2,400,985, increase $53,514; of this amount, $1,091,628 were collected, being an increase of $46,000."

W. & J. Sloane
SPECIAL ORDERS
now taken for delivery next Autumn or earlier for
WHOLE CARPETS,
Woven in one piece to cover any space in
FRENCH AUBUSSON and SAVONNERIE,
BERLIN; HAND-TUFTED and SCOTCH
AXMINSTER, INDIA, TURKISH,
and other fine grades.
Designs prepared to suit any period of decoration.
Broadway & 19th Street.

ALLEGED DIAMOND SWINDLER.

John Donaldson Held in Boston for Extradition to New York—He Obtained Jewels Worth $25,000.

BOSTON, March 22.—John Donaldson, a young man for whom detectives have been searching the country ever since early in January, 1895, and who is alleged to have swindled some of the largest diamond firms in the country out of more than $25,000 worth of jewels, is locked up in the City Prison here. The man was caught in the West End district by the Boston Inspectors this morning. He will be held for New York officers.

Many Maiden Lane diamond dealers were glad to hear this afternoon of the arrest in Boston of John Donaldson, a young broker, who left this city in January, 1895, after having obtained more than $25,000 worth of diamonds from various dealers. The young man, who was but twenty-seven years of age, and the son of a minister, had married a handsome young woman in Brooklyn but two weeks before he absconded. He had been arranging for the marriage while continuing his speculations.

Donaldson was a clerk in his father's employ in the wood-engraving business, in Maiden Lane. He became ambitious and started an office on Broadway. He was trusted by every one with whom he had dealings, and he received large consignments of diamonds on memorandum, which he sold on commission.

In the beginning of 1895 he secured all the diamonds he could from many firms without exciting suspicion, and then pawned the entire lot.

Cooper & Forman, Ludwig, Nissen & Co., A. S. Gardner & Co., J. B. Bowden & Co., Smith & Knapp, F. Kallender, Max Freund & Co., and John W. Blom & Co. are said to have lost considerable money by Donaldson.

Detective Nugent of Capt. McClusky's staff went to Boston yesterday to bring the prisoner back to New York. The specific complaint against Donaldson is the theft of $2,890 worth of diamonds from Cooper & Forman.

COL. CAVANAGH LOSES COMMAND

Gov. Tanner Blames Him for Parading Troops on St. Patrick's Day.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Col. Marcus Cavanagh has been relieved of the command of the Seventh Regiment, Illinois National Guards, by Gov. Tanner for parading his troops on St. Patrick's Day. Lieut. Col. Daniel Moriarty has been placed in command.

Col. Cavanagh said to-day that he had made application in regular form for permission to parade to Gen. Wheeler of the brigade. "It has been the custom of the Seventh Regiment to parade on the Irish national holiday whenever there was a public celebration," said he. "The precedent was well established and the usual preliminaries were observed."

ALLEGED WIRE TAPPERS.

Thomas J. Dunn and Walter Elliott Accused by a Broker.

Thomas J. Dunn of 370 Washington Street and Walter Elliott of 185 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on complaint of Walter Content of the firm of H. Content & Co., brokers at 50 Broadway, who charged them with tapping wires.

During the past week Mr. Content noticed that several deals he had on the Stock Exchange became known outside. Last Monday he found that his private telephone to the Stock Exchange was weak. He sent to the telephone company to have it fixed. The man who came to fix it discovered that the wire had been tapped.

Detectives went to the firm of Dunn & Elliott yesterday, on the third floor of the same building in which H. Content & Co.'s offices are situated, and arrested the men.

In court the prisoners said that some one must have gone to their office early in the morning and put in the extra wire. They were held for examination Friday in $1,000 bail each.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, March 22.—Fire to-night destroyed the sash and door factory and planing mill of F. Tremblay, on William Street. Loss, $20,000.

HALIFAX, March 22.—The moulding shop and mill buildings of Rhodes, Curry & Co.'s car works, in Amherst, were burned to-night. Loss, $40,000.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 22.—The old Meadowbrook breaker of the Connell Coal Company was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $19,000.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The six-story building 118 and 120 Monroe Street, occupied by the Monroe Catering Company and the Building Trades Club, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $90,000.

WHEELING, West Va., March 22.—The Summer hotel at Berkley Springs, in Morgan County, this State, was burned to the ground to-day. Incendiarism is suspected. Loss on building, $50,000; insurance, $18,000.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 22.—Fire which was discovered at 12:30 A. M. in the Wood Side, a large frame hotel, which was unoccupied, threatened for several hours to wipe out the entire eastern end of the city, but was brought under control shortly after 3 o'clock. The Wood Side and several adjoining cottages were destroyed. Loss, $120,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 22.—The largest fire in this city for several years started at 7:15 o'clock to-night in the Reynolds Elevator, and in two hours completely gutted the structure. Joseph Mund, a fireman, was injured slightly by a falling wall. The business was conducted by a stock company styled the James Reynolds Elevator Company. The buildings were valued at $30,000 and the stock at $25,000. The insurance, it is believed, will cover the loss.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

6:15 A. M.—155 East Twenty-fifth Street; Gillis Brothers; damage, $200.

9:15 A. M.—206 East Sixty-third Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

9:20 A. M.—140 Greenwich Street; John Sullivan; damage, $25.

12:15 P. M.—113 Bowery; unoccupied; damage slight.

3 P. M.—214 Chrystie Street; C. H. Cohen; damage slight.

4 P. M.—8 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; William Weiss; damage $25.

7:20 P. M.—158 Ludlow Street; Max Silverman; damage, $5.

9:15 P. M.—540 West Fiftieth Street; Mary Shanley; damage, $30.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Another Conference Proposed to Settle the Northwest Passenger Rate War.

Chairman L. P. Farmer of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee, who also acted as Chairman of the railway conferences held in New York last week to settle the Northwest rate troubles, received a dispatch from Mr. D. McNicoll, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific, yesterday, which indicates that another effort is to be made to effect a compromise on the part of the conflicting interests. Mr. McNicoll telegraphed that he was arranging a conference of the special committee appointed in this city, to be held in Montreal, either to-morrow or on Friday. He added that he had hopes of a solution of the transcontinental rate question. This special committee is composed of four representatives of Western railroads, viz.: F. I. Whitney of the Great Northern, George H. Heafford of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, W. E. Davis of the Grand Trunk, and D. McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific.

The deliberations of the railway men in this city last week were brought to naught by the flat refusal of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific interests to arbitrate the single question of Canadian Pacific differentials, which is primarily responsible for the present deplorable condition of the Northwest passenger rates.

These rates are now about one-quarter of their normal figure, and the railroads interested are all losing money on the greatly increased passenger traffic caused by the rush to the Klondike. The Canadian Pacific, having important trunk line connections, has put itself in the attitude of being willing to settle the main point at issue by arbitration. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific insist that all disputed questions between the Canadian Pacific and the other transcontinental lines should be settled at the same time. Mr. McNicoll's proposed conference in Montreal is therefore looked upon as a conciliatory measure.

U. P. OUTLET TO THE SOUND.

New York Men Revive an Old Railroad Scheme and Will Reach Coal and Timber.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 22.—Ex-Senator John B. Allen, as attorney for the interested parties, to-day filed with the City Council an application for a railroad franchise over certain streets in the name of the British Columbia, Seattle and Pacific Coast Railway Company.

It is officially announced that Henry J. Braker, Judge Austin B. Fletcher, and J. A. Simmons, the latter a well-known railroad contractor, all of New York, are among the promoters of the enterprise. It is authoritatively stated that ample means are possessed by the company. While not definitely stated by the attorneys for the company, it is learned that its primary purpose is to build a line of standard-gauge railroad, following the old survey of the Union Pacific to Portland, there to connect with the Union Pacific branch lines, and tap a new coal and timber region in Pierce and Lewis Counties, in this State, which have lately fallen into the possession of New York capitalists. This is a vast area, very rich in both coal and timber.

Eight years ago the Great Northern and Union Pacific combined to build a line to parallel the Northern Pacific between Seattle and Portland. After $2,000,000 had been expended the enterprise was abandoned. It is unofficially stated that part of this route will be utilized by the new company, and that the Union Pacific will have a large if not controlling interest in the new line. Thus the long-cherished plan of securing for the Union Pacific an outlet to the Sound will be realized. It is also planned to build to the Canadian Pacific at the boundary line. The estimated cost of the road, together with a steel bridge over the Columbia at Vancouver, Washington, is $5,000,000.

Joint Traffic Meeting.

A conference was held yesterday in the Jersey Central Building, West and Liberty Streets, between a committee of the Central Freight Association and the managers of the Joint Traffic Association for the purpose of bringing about a more satisfactory condition of east-bound rates from Chicago, St. Louis, and adjacent points. A system of rates for lake and rail and all-rail transportation companies from Minneapolis and St. Paul to the seaboard on flour and grain products was recommended. The recommendations will be acted upon by the lines of the Central Freight Association, the lines from the Northwest to Chicago, and the associations of lake and rail and all-rail lines. It was the belief of the members of the conference that the system recommended would be adopted.

Pennsylvania Directors Re-elected.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—At the annual election of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day the old Board of Directors was reelected. It consists of Frank Thomson, Alexander M. Fox, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, William L. Elkins, A. J. Cassatt, Clement A. Griscom, Benjamin B. Comegys, Amos R. Little, William H Barnes, George Wood, C. Stuart Patterson, and Effingham B. Morris. The total number of shares voted was 1,147,740.

The Seventy-first's Review.

The Seventy-first Regiment, in command of Col. F. V. Green, mustered in full force last night in the armory at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The muster was called for a regimental drill in preparation for the review of the regiment next Tuesday night in the armory by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe. After the review will follow the presentation of marksmen's badges and trophies presented by various officers and admirers of the regiment.

Senator Ford's Uncle Killed.

ROCHESTER, March 22.—Owen Ford, who was killed by a falling derrick on the canal at Medina to-day, was an uncle of Senator Ford of New York. Senator Ford was reared in Medina.

WILBUR'S CHOCOLATE

Its delightful aroma is the inviting part of the story. The important part is the nutriment in the chocolate itself.

The Wanamaker Store

The Millinery vs. the Weather

A HIGHER compliment could not be paid to the attractiveness of our Millinery than the fact that it proved superior to the weather conditions of yesterday, and that all who came felt repaid for coming.

We are putting especial stress on the feature of *selection* in the imported hats. There is not one of them which does not bear a famous name, but the very breadth of that fame proves the accessibility of the makers to general mercantile approach. Therefore it is the *selection* even among masterpieces, which counts,—and it counts heavily in this collection.

Of the productions of our own designers we say little, although there is much to say. We place them beside the picked models of the world's best designers, with perfect confidence, and leave the rest to your own judgment and preference.

In Untrimmed Hats and English Walking and Cycling Hats, there is such an assortment here as wholly prohibits detail or attempt at detail. You must see it for yourself, and if you would see it thoroughly, you must take a day to it.

Our "view days" continue to-day and to-morrow.

A Selling of Rose Bushes. THIS is strictly a matter for out-of-town people. The "Cliff-Dwellers" have no part in it unless their garden be a window garden. We have an immense quantity of hardy Rose-bushes, grown in Holland from Manetti roots. Florists prefer this growing because the blossoms are even handsomer than the natural product would be, and better able to withstand the rough-and-tumble of existence.

These are ready to be planted at once. Don't put them in the cellar. We are selling them for

15c. each,
2 for 25c.,
$1.25 a dozen.

Here are the kinds:—

Baroness de Rothschild	Magna Charta
Jacqueminot	Paul Neyron
Gloire de Dijon	Ulrich Brauner
Jules Margotin	Gabrielle Luizet
Mistress John Laing	La France.

Basement.

The New Petticoats. INGENIOUS makers have produced some novel and effective fabrics for the new Spring Petticoats. Notable among these is a black sateen with gold or silver checks. This closely resembles silk, requiring close scrutiny to detect the difference. Petticoats of this material, lined with crinoline, and having deep corded umbrella ruffles, are here at $2.25.

A few of the less expensive sorts:

At 50c.—Of colored striped lawn; deep umbrella ruffle.
At 75c.—Of striped seersucker; seven-inch ruffle on bias.
At $1—Of striped seersucker; Spanish flounce, with 2 five-inch ruffles.
At $1.25—Of black sateen; deep corded umbrella ruffle, lined with crinoline.
At $1.50—Of excellent quality black sateen; corded umbrella ruffle. Others up to $2.75.

Second floor.

A Saving on Toilet Sets. WE have acquired 150 Toilet Sets, of eleven pieces each, in underglaze printed patterns. They are recent shapes of large size and well finished. They are of the grade which commands a fixed retail price of $3.50, and so far as we know have never been sold for less money than that. We offer these 150 sets for

$2.50, complete with Jar.
$1.75, without Jar.

The goods are perfect in every way. Don't let this price deceive you into thinking them seconds.

Basement.

About Corsets. PRINCIPALLY about the "Lillian," although you'll find almost all makes in this corset store. We control the sale of the "Lillian," which we consider the finest corset made. That opinion is endorsed by many women who have purchased them here on our recommendation. There are thirty-seven styles of this perfect-fitting corset and prices run from $1 to $20. Here are three of the more popular kinds:

At $1.25—Of coutil; medium length waist, 2 side steels; trimmed with lace.
At $3.50—Of white and drab coutil; medium and long waist, bias and straight cut. Some in black sateen, $4.
At $5.50—Of coutil; made entirely on the bias; gored bust and hips; all whalebone, trimmed top and bottom with lace and ribbon. Same in black sateen, $6.50. White, pink and blue satins at $8.

Two other sorts that are well liked:

A corset that appeals especially to stout figures is called "Her Majesty." In white, drab or black; guaranteed unbreakable, $2.75 to $5. In fancy satin, $10.

The "L.R.," also made solely for us; and one that has many friends, comes in many styles, 75c. to $3.25.

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTY-THREE.

President Swayne Announces the Appointment of Standing Committees.

Gen. Wager Swayne, President of the General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York—the Committee of Fifty-three movement—yesterday announced these standing committees of the organization:

Appeals—Chairman, P. Tecumseh Sherman; J. Homer Hildreth, Louis T. Golding, Seventeenth Assembly District; William E. Crosby, Twenty-third; H. G. Kinkle, Thirty-third; Oliver C. Semple, Fifth; Henry B. Smith, Thirty-first; John Little, Twenty-sixth; Dr. W. Edson Andrews, Thirty-fifth; Benjamin E. Hall, Twenty-ninth; Robert A. B. Dayton, Ninth; F. F. Waters, Nineteenth, and William M. Bennett, Twenty-first.

Organization—Chairman, William Brookfield, Twenty-seventh Assembly District; Theodore F. Ruhle, Eighth; James Yereance, Twenty-ninth; James S. Lehmaier, Twenty-first; William F. Daly, Fourteenth; Thomas F. Eagan, Twenty-second; William H. Douglas, Nineteenth; William H. Huber, Sixteenth; Edward W. Zimmermann, Fifth; Joseph Murphy, First; Chester W. Southworth, Thirty-fourth; Alford W. Cooley, annexed district, and Abraham Mass, Twelfth Assembly District.

Election Officers—Chairman, Wayland E. Benjamin, Thirty-first Assembly District; Richard D. Alliger, Twenty-ninth; George W. Clarke, Thirty-fourth; User Marcus, Tenth; Warren C. Crane, Nineteenth; Charles W. Reed, Twentieth; Rudolph Mass, Twelfth; William R. Clendenning, Third; Edward J. Conway, Twenty-fifth; Henry Platt, Twenty-sixth; Roger H. Lyon, Thirty-fifth; John A. Sullivan, Second, and Louis Hecht, Twenty-eighth.

Finance—Chairman, James B. Ford, Twenty-seventh Assembly District; John Vinton Dahlgren, Twenty-ninth; George H. Robinson, Seventeenth; Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Nineteenth; Peter A. Welch, Thirty-first; John Stewart, Twenty-first, and Herbert Parsons, Twenty-fifth.

Public Meetings—Chairman, J. Noble Hayes, Eighteenth Assembly District; James S. Barcus, Twenty-first; William H. Fearns, Ninth; Ewance Copeland, Eleventh, and William C. Barker, Seventh.

Printing—Harry W. Roseborn, Twenty-second Assembly District; George R. Bishop, Eighteenth, and Joseph D. Brandes, Thirty-second.

Naturalization—Chairman, Edward Cotter, Sr., Fourth Assembly District; William T. Hepper, Seventh; John J. Mallon, Twenty-fourth; G. F. Gaggiano, Sixth, and Henry Gompers, Sixteenth.

Without exception the Chairmen of the different committees are men who have been long known as followers of William Brookfield. J. Bayard Backus, who as Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment did considerable work in organizing the Committee of Fifty-three movement, and who ran against Gen. Swayne for the Presidency, is on none of the committees. J. S. Lehmaier, who put Mr. Backus in nomination, is on the Committee of Organization.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN JERSEY.

Four Persons Killed While Walking on Railroad Tracks.

NEWARK, N. J., March 22.—Two fatal accidents occurred on the Pennsylvania Road to-day near this city. William A. Porter, aged seventeen years, of 51 Crawford Street, Newark, was struck and instantly killed by the Pennsylvania flier at Waverly. Michael Pompour, thirty-two years old, of 63 River Street, Newark, was fatally injured, having been hit in Harrison by a train. The body of Porter was removed to Halles Morgue, while Pompour was taken to St. Michael's Hospital in a dying condition.

The rain and thick weather prevailing were responsible for the accidents, the victims not seeing the trains until they were almost upon them.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 22.—Fidelle Piquette, a car cleaner employed by the Central Railroad, was run over by an engine to-night while crossing the tracks on that road. His body was cut in two. He leaves a widow and four children.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 22.—John Newhaus of Park Avenue, Lodi, was struck by an Erie freight train while walking to his home at midnight last night. His legs were cut off at the knees, and he was badly mangled. He died in the hospital to-day.

Car Fender Company Incorporated.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 22.—The Best Manufacturing Company filed articles of incorporation in the office of the County Clerk here to-day. The company is to manufacture and deal in car fenders and bicycle sundries. The company begins business with $125,000 capital. Of the 1,250 shares, Peter Best of Elizabeth holds 1,248. The business is to be carried on in Elizabeth and New York City.

Brooklyn Democrats Incorporate.

ALBANY, March 22.—The regular Democratic Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District of Brooklyn was incorporated to-day. The Directors are Controller Bird S. Coler of New York City, John L. Shea, George Uppington, Theodore Burginger, Isaac S. Forster, William H. Whitney, H. A. D. Hollmann, Edward Kaufmann, William J. Sexton, A. C. Aubery, T. H. Malone, William M. Harker, William Van Wyck, William T. Ahearn, and John Swan.

Good Government Club Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of Good Government Club A to-morrow evening at the Tuxedo Building, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, to consider the advisability of changing the name of the organization to the "Citizens' Union Club of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts." This step is favored by the Board of Trustees.

THE GARDEN HORSE SALE

The Market for Trotters and Pacers Much Better Yesterday Than for Months.

ADBELL SOLD FOR $3,000

Alcantara and Other Speedy Animals Will Be Placed on Sale To-day—List of Horses and the Prices Paid for Them.

The auction sales in this city during the past few months proved a poor market for trotting and pacing stock, so that not many big prices were anticipated when the combination sale opened yesterday at Madison Square Garden. What was thought to be the pick of the lot—Alcantara and several other well-known horses—were reserved for to-day's sale, but, to the surprise of even some of the consignors, prices ruled high yesterday, and animals with any strain of good blood brought excellent prices.

Contrary to the usual custom, the best horse in the lot offered during the day was put up at the beginning of the sale. This was Adbell, a five-year-old son of Advertiser and Beautiful Bells, who as a yearling took a record of 2:23, and with it the world's trotting championship for his age. There were many bidders anxious to secure Adbell, who is a magnificent black, and, after some spirited bidding, he was knocked down to W. E. Speir of the Suburban Stock Farm of Glens Falls, N. Y., for $3,000.

John Connors of this city paid $1,250 for Hallington, 2:16½, who was the sensational trotter in New England last season, and "Doc" Tanner, one of the prominent members of the Cleveland (Ohio) Driving Club paid $1,150 for Astolfo, 2:29¼.

The horses that brought $200 or over, with the names of their purchasers and the prices, are as follows:

PROPERTY OF THE PALO ALTO FARM.

Adbell, (trotter, 2:23,) blk. h., 5 years, by Advertiser-Beautiful Bells, by The Moor; Suburban Stock Farm, Glens Falls, N. Y., W. E. Speir	$3,000
Prince Russell, (pacer,) b. c., 3, by Dexter Prince-Gertrude Russell, by Electioneer; M. E. Sturgis	210
Prince Rose, (trotter,) blk. f., 5, by Dexter Prince-Sweet Rose, by Electioneer; E. A. Hyde, Hartford, Conn	210
Genesta, (trotter,) b. f., 4, by Beirnal-Geneva, by Cyrus; Isaac L. Goff, Providence, R. I.	275
Pazote, (trotter,) ch. c., 3, by Whips-Sally Benton, by General Benton; Dr. J. C. McCoy, Kirkwood, Del	550
Salome, (trotter,) b. f., 3, by Whips-Sonnet, by Bentonian; Nathan Straus	600
Local, (trotter,) br. h., 5, by Wildnut-Ladywell, by Electioneer; J. Connor	310
Rio Doncella, (trotter,) br. f., 2, by Rio Alto-Anselma, by Ansel; Isaac L. Goff, Providence, R. I.	200
Astrea, (trotter,) b. f., 3, by Azmoor-Ashby, by General Benton; John A. Dillon, New Haven, Conn	375
Agua Dulce, (trotter,) br. f., 3, by Dexter Prince-Sweet Water, by Stamboul; M. H. Goodacre, Hartford, Conn	340
Anselor, (trotter, 2:21¼,) br. c., 4, by Electricity-Anselma, by Ansel; W. C. Wade, Hartford, Conn	470
Fleuretta, (trotter,) b. f., 2, by Dexter Prince-Wildflower, by Electioneer; Dr. J. C. McCoy, Kirkwood, Del	675
Mararsquin, (trotter,) b. g., 2, by Dexter Prince-Maiden, by Electioneer; W. C. Wade, Hartford, Conn	200
Bellorio, (trotter,) br. g., 3, by Dexter Prince-Belle Bird, by Electioneer; Isaac L. Goff, Providence, R. I.	300
Superba, (trotter,) br. f., 4, by Superior-Black Bess, by North Star; J. Connor	250
Hallington, (trotter, 2:16½,) b. h., 9, by Haldane-Lilly Lexington, by Lexington Star; J. Connor	1,250

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS.

Tom Craig, (trotter,) blk. c., 2, by Electrite-Lady May, by Port Leonard; C. W. Lewis	325
Astolfo, (trotter, 2:29¼,) b. g., 5, by Electrite-Modesty, by Tallmage; Doc Tanner, Cleveland, Ohio	1,150
Dick Heaton, (trotter,) ch. g., 2, by Electrite-Mambrino Maid, by Chief; J. A. Robinson, Newark, N. J.	235
Helen, (pacer,) b. f., 3, by Monocacy-Lucy King, by Tuscarora Sea King; H. R. Smith, Orange, N. J.	435
Keepsake, (trotter, 2:29¼,) b. m., 7, by Monocacy-Novia, by Robert McGregor; Fred H. Keis	350
Gertrude C., (pacer, 2:31¼,) br. m., 6, by Don Pizarro-Lizzie Harkaway, by Harkaway; B. C. Patchen, Wayland, N. Y.	225
Rebus, (pacer, 2:12¾,) b. g., 11, by Chesterwood-Roxy, by Miller's Hambletonian; Frederick E. Lewis	425
Victor, (pacer, 2:20¼,) g. g., 9, by Pilot Medium-dam by Greenback; F. E. Lewis	425
Haskell, (trotter,) br. g., 7, by Deucalion, Jr.-Maud, by Ben Franklin; C. L. Millet	200
Valeria, (trotter,) b. m., 6, by Vasco-Chess, by Magic; C. H. Schurts	410
Don Monteith, (trotter, 2:29¼,) b. h., 13, by Electioneer-Mamie C., (thoroughbred,) by Hercules; Frederick S. Nelson, Newmarket, N. J.	310
Greenfield Girl, (trotter, 2:19¾,) g. m., 6, by Jim Wilson-Blanche L., by Hambletonian Tranby; William McFarland, Philadelphia	320
Charlie Boggs, (trotter, 2:21¾,) br. g., 8, by Charles Caffrey-Eva, by Tippoo Bashaw; W. P. Bacon, Derby, Conn.	210
Vallena, (trotter, 2:28¼,) ch. g.; J. McGuire	660
Prince T., (pacer, 2:13¼,) rn. g., 10, by Climont-Jennie Dean; J. McCaffrey	225
Ralston Boy, (pacer, 2:16¼,) b. g., 6, by Ralston-Kate Sprague, by William B.; J. McGuire	500
Gilead Oh So, (pacer, 2:29¼,) ch. g., 6, by Oh So-Nelly B., by Prince Elma; John Dillon, New Haven, Conn	410
King Delmar, (pacer,) b. g., 5, by Seth P.-Lady Goldwood, by Chitwood; W. W. Williamson, Palmyra, N. Y.	530
Hinbert Wilkes, (pacer, 2:12¾,) ch. g., 7, by Hinder Wilkes-Kate, by Egbert; M. E. Sturgis	500
Wilkaline, (pacer,) b. m., 5, by Red Wilkes-Anna Clay, by Harry Clay; J. H. Steel, Patterson, N. J.	375
Marsh Murdock, (trotter, 2:24¼,) b. h., 9, by Ashland Wilkes-Silver Hair, by Administrator; W. H. Smith	260
Plenipotent, (trotter,) br. h., 6, by Ambassador-Georgia, by Hambletonian Wilkes; J. Connolly	250

FREE CARRIAGE OF BICYCLES.

BOSTON March 22.—Senator Towle had a little encounter with Sterling Elliott of the Massachusetts Division of the League of American Wheelmen at the hearing on free transportation of bicycles before the railroad commission to-day.

Mr. Elliott had said that he did not favor the passage of the bill and the Senator thought it strange that such a prominent member of the League of American Wheelmen in this State should be opposing here a bill that the League of American Wheelmen all over the country is so strongly advocating.

Mr. Elliott replied that he was looking forward to the time when free transportation of bicycles could be secured throughout the country, and that his only objection to the present bill was that he believed the desired object would be secured without it, before long, in the natural course of events.

THE BOXING BOUT FATAL.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—Henry Braun, the local pugilist, who was injured in a boxing bout with Jack Smith at the Palace Sporting Club last night, died this morning at St. Francis Hospital. Braun did not recover consciousness from the time he was taken to the hospital.

Braun and Smith were scheduled to box six rounds as a preliminary go. During the first four rounds Smith landed at will. In the fifth round Smith struck Braun a terrific blow on the jaw, knocking him down. Braun arose in a weak condition, but was floored again a moment later. The bell saved him from a knock-out.

The sixth round was a repetition of the fifth, and at the close of the round Braun had to be carried to his dressing room. A physician was summoned, and directed that the injured pugilist be removed to a hospital.

The post-mortem examination this afternoon showed that death resulted from a hemorrhage of the brain. County Physician Rogers, who conducted the examination, said that death might have been produced either by a blow or a fall.

A formal charge of manslaughter has been made against Jack Smith. The hearing of Smith and of Manager Jack Skelly and Referee Sam C. Austin, who are held as witnesses in $500 bail, which was to have been held to-night, was postponed until Thursday night. Skelly was here to-night, but Austin was not. Senator Daly has been engaged to defend the prisoners.

Receiver for a Montana Company.

BUTTE, Mon., March 22.—Upon the petition of Livingston Cushing of Boston, Judge Knowles of the United States Court to-day appointed a receiver for the American Developing and Mining Company. Cushing's petition was filed for himself and other creditors of the company.

The indebtedness is placed at $270,000, of which $40,000 is an overdraft at Clark's Bank in Butte, $8,000 wages and salaries, and $182,000 notes held by Boston parties. F. W. Bacon, Secretary of the company, was appointed receiver.

NOTES FROM THE GOLF LINKS.

Match Between G. E. Armstrong and J. R. Chadwick on Staten Island—Other Events Scheduled.

George E. Armstrong, the golf champion of the Richmond County Country Club, at Staten Island, is matched to play a friendly game with John R. Chadwick of the same club on the links of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston, next Saturday. Chadwick is one of the leading golfers on Staten Island. Armstrong won the championship of his club last November, and has been prominent in many tournaments. The match will be thirty-six holes, match play, and the friends of the opponents have offered a fine silver trophy to the winner.

Golf contests will soon become numerous in this locality. On Saturday, April 2, the Crescent Athletic Club will commence its handicap tournaments on its improved links at Bay Ridge. The members' weekly contests for the Frederick B. Pratt Cup have already begun at the Queens County Golf Club at Glen Cove, L. I. The last match was won by H. W. Maxwell, and Herbert L. Pratt got second.

The Philadelphians are beginning their golf matches fully as early as the New Yorkers. Members' tournaments are in progress every week at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and the last match played for the Winter Club Cup was won by F. H. Bohlen, who has a wide popularity as a cricket expert. He won by a net score of 88 strokes. His handicap was 6, but still his scratch score of 94 was the best of the day, beating J. Wilmer Biddle by 5 strokes. The last match for the cup will take place April 2.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club is anxious to raise a purse for the purpose of bringing James Braid and Harry Vardon, two of the most prominent Scotch professionals, over to this country in the Fall, and has asked a number of other clubs to help in sharing the expense.

James D. Winsor, Jr., the intercollegiate high jumper and the leading golfer in the University of Pennsylvania, expects to go abroad shortly after the intercollegiate golf tournament, at Ardsley in the first week of May. While away he will visit some of the famous golf courses in England and Scotland, as St. Andrews, Holyoke, North Berwick, Musselburgh, and Westward-Ho.

LINCOLNSHIRE SPRING MEETING.

James R. Keene's Voter Shows Bad Temper and Finishes Almost Last.

LONDON, March 22.—At the second day's racing of the Lincolnshire Spring meeting to-day, Mr. W. M. Clarke's five-year-old ch. c. Prince Barcaldino, by Barcaldine, out of St. Olave, finished first in the Lincolnshire Handicap. Lord Howe's five-year-old ch. c. High Treasurer was second and Capt. Greer's five-year-old br. g. Ravensdale finished third. Fourteen horses ran over the straight mile.

The start was somewhat delayed owing to James R. Keene's Voter displaying considerable temper, and it became necessary to lead the American colt to the post.

Ravensdale led at the beginning of the race, with Voter last. There was little change in the order of the horses until near the finish, when High Treasurer supplanted Ravensdale, who was soon passed by Prince Barcaldino. The latter took the lead in the last few strides, making a most exciting finish. Voter finished eleventh or twelfth.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; for two-year-olds. Seven-sixteenths of a mile. La Parsesseuse won, Don't Tell second, Winifrede third. Time—0:43¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Newsgatherer won, Fig Leaf second, Lode Star third. Time—1:14¾.

THIRD RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Lord Marmion won, Glorian second, Torsida third. Time—1:14½.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Del Paso II. won, Claudius second, Tulare third. Time—1:43.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. One mile. Won't Dance won, Odds On second, Bonita third. Time—1:41½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Robair won, Miss Lynah second, Harry Thoburn third. Time—1:28.

Race Track Assessment Reduced.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—The State Board of Taxation to-day reduced from $100,000 to $50,000 the assessment on the Monmouth Park race track property.

A TRAGEDY IN ARKANSAS.

John Cox Accused of Murdering His Wife and Child at Texarkana.

TEXARKANA, Ark., March 22.—Several weeks ago Mrs. John Cox and one of her children were burned to death two miles east of here. It was reported as an accident, in which Mrs. Cox had fainted and fallen into the fireplace, where the embers set fire to her clothing and burned her up.

The flames were supposed to have also ignited a cradle and burned the baby. Now, as the result of a story told by an elder child of John Cox, the husband and father has been arrested and is confined in jail charged with the murder of his wife and her child.

Armenian Killed by a Boy in Maine.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 22.—Manoog Piligian, an Armenian laborer, was shot and killed this morning by Douglas Fuller, the thirteen-year-old son of W. O. Fuller, Jr., by whom the Armenian was employed. The shooting was accidental. Piligian was twenty-six years of age, and came to this city from Armenia in 1896, he having left the country owing to the internal troubles which prevailed at that time.

Truman B. Welch a Suicide in Duluth.

DULUTH, March 22.—Truman B. Welch, Superintendent of the Duluth Gas and Water Company and the Commercial Light and Power Company, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Welch was thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Killed a Friend for a Burglar.

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, March 22.—J. M. Scribner was shot and instantly killed here last night by William Pear. The affair occurred at the front of Pear's house, the latter mistaking his friend for a burglar.

New Coastwise Steamer Line.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 22.—There were filed here to-day incorporation papers of the Staten Island Sound Transportation Company. The incorporators are Frank Deen of Brooklyn, James H. Ward of Matawan, and Robert Keating of New York City. The company proposes to establish a line of freight and passenger boats to ply between Manhattan and points along the shores of the Kill Von Kull, Staten Island Sound, and Raritan Bay.

Clothing Men Acquitted of Arson.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., March 22.—Herman Friedlander and Meyer Bremer of Washington, proprietors of the Chicago Clothing Establishment of Altoona, were acquitted of arson, with intent to defraud insurance companies, in court here to-day.

ELKWOOD PARK SHOOTING

The Sixth Annual Tournament of the Inter-State Association Is Begun.

TWO CONTESTS TAKE PLACE

Pigeon Shooters Watch the Events with Great Interest—The Grand American Handicap with More Than 200 Entries to Begin To-day.

The sixth annual trapshooting tournament of the Inter-State Association began yesterday at Daly & Chanfrau's Elkwood Park. The weather throughout the day was as disagreeable as could be wished for by the most rabid enemy of the sport. The contestants in the two events that were shot off faced the traps in a steady downpour of chilling rain, the birds flying against a background of dull gray, making the work of the marksmen unusually difficult.

The shooting box was crowded throughout the day with shooters and enthusiasts, who watched the men at the traps in a vain endeavor to get a line on their probable work in the Grand American Handicap, the principal event of the tourney, which will begin to-day.

The Grand American is of especial interest to pigeon shooters for the reason that it is the only event of the year open to amateurs and professionals alike, where the handicaps are arranged as nearly as possible on the performances of the men on an equitable basis. It has been since its inception the largest event of the year, but the present competition having upward of 200 contestants, is the largest in point of entries, and bids fair to be also in point of excellence, that has ever been held in the world.

Strong Western Delegation.

The Western delegation this year is particularly strong. All of them appear in light gray jerseys, and if by any fair means the silver loving cup offered by the association can be taken to the land of the setting sun, they intend to take it with them. Thomas Marshall, Mayor of Keithsburg, who won the handicap last year, says he will wear the green coat that was his mascot last year. The Westerners have engaged a hotel where they can be together until the end of their visit.

An interesting feature of the tourney is the excellent work of Mrs. W. P. Southwick, who is handicapped at 25 yards. She was a revelation to the Eastern talent and made several difficult kills.

The opening shoot of the tournament was the "Elkwood Park Introductory," which brought out 89 experts. The first money in this event was divided among 35 men, each of whom grassed his full allotment, all shooting at 30 yards' rise. Second money was apportioned equally among 5, who retired with one miss each, while 49 others withdrew before completing the event. Among those who retired were Capt. Brewer, Mrs. Shattuck, Bob Welch, Rollo Heikes, Capt. Money, Gus Grieff, and Aaron Woodruff.

The second event and the only other match that was shot during the day was the Nitro Powder Handicap. This brought out 129 entries, shooting with the same allowances as will govern the big handicap to-day. The unusually large number of competitors compelled the committee to amend the conditions so that two misses were sufficient to retire the marksman without privilege of shooting up. Even then the work of the competitors was of such a high order that all the end of the twelfth round there were 40 straight scores, and the remainder were retired so as to give an opportunity to finish the event before dark.

Brewer-Gilbert Match.

There was considerable discussion during the afternoon relative to arranging a match between Capt. Brewer and Fred Gilbert, to take place at Elkwood after the tournament. A party of Philadelphians offered to back Capt. Jack for any amount of money from $500 to $3,000, and, as the Westerners believe to a man that Gilbert can defeat Brewer, there is every probability that arrangements will be made today.

The summaries for the two events follow:

ELKWOOD PARK INTRODUCTORY.

Seven birds; entrance fee, $5; birds extra; thirty yards' rise; three moneys, 50, 30, and 20 per cent; high guns, (no class shooting;) all ties to be divided.—Dickson, Roll, Wagner, Clay, Gilbert, Fanning, Dunnell, Malone, D. Elliott, Young, Burkhardt, Grimm, Besimer, Martin, Marshall, Bingham, W. Dunnell, Faurote, Fulford, Leach, Root, Cooper, Coleman, King, Cameron, Faucette, Kibbey, Kirkover, White, Hicks, Geoffroy, Adolph, Hoffman, J. A. R. Elliott, and Capt. Bunk, 7 each; Parmelee, Baker, Swan, Budd, and Glover, 6 each. Forty-nine others withdrew.

NITRO-POWDER HANDICAP.

Fifteen birds; entrance, $10; birds extra; handicaps from 25 to 33 yards.—Twenty moneys, to be divided as follows: Fourteen, 12, 9, 8, 7½, 6½, 6, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, and 2 per cent.—The following contestants retired with full scores, and divided $1,800 equally: Dr. J. L. Williamson, 30 yards; G. W. Clay, 26; F. S. Parmelee, 30; H. Dunnell, 28; B. Dunnell, 28; C. A. Young, 28; Ralph Kuss, 27; Edward Bingham, 28; "Swan," 26; T. P. Lafiin, 28; Rollo Heikes, 30; E. A. Leach, 28; Dr. J. G. Knowlton, 27; Capt. A. W. Money, 28; S. Glover, 30; "Hood," 27; Edrington, 26; S. P. Walker, 26; Charles Zwerlein, 28; O. R. Dickey, 29; L. W. Stoddard, 26; C. M. Chapin, 27; T. P. Hicks, 28, and "Sporting Life," 28.

Pocantico Hills Post Office Retained.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 22.—William Foley has been appointed Postmaster at Pocantico Hills. He succeeds John Reedey, who was recently arrested for alleged connection with a gang of green-goods men and who was held for the Federal Grand Jury. He resigned, and it was expected the office would be abolished and the mail sent to the Post Office at East View. The residents of the vicinity, including John D. Rockefeller, protested against the abolition of the office, and were successful in having it retained.

Wheat Strong in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Weather and war probabilities were the chief factors in to-day's wheat market. Fears of damage from the freezing temperature rapidly spreading over the Winter wheat belt made the market strong throughout, though the Cuban news from Washington had a tendency to restrict trading. May closed 1¼ higher, and July advanced ⅛ cent. Corn and oats were both affected by the weather, and advanced about ¼ cent each. July wheat advanced to 85⅞@86 cents and closed at 85⅝@85¾ cents. May closed at $1.06. It sold as high as $1.07.

Keystone State Miners Killed.

PITTSBURG, March 22.—An explosion occurred at Manoun coal mine, near Monongahela City, to-day. Two persons were kelled and five injured.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 22.—Alfred Buff was killed and George Miller was fatally wounded to-day by an explosion of dynamite at the Kaska-Williams colliery near here.

McGibbon & Co.

Upholstery and Lace Curtain Attractions.

During past week have received many novelties, and as they are suited to "Town" and "Out-of-Town" houses—the unexpensive and handsome character of each will commend them to the "good taste" purchaser. These are part of our Easter Display.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

PAUL BAUER CONVICTED.

The Jury Found Him Guilty of Attempting Escape from Prison.

Paul Bauer, alias George W. Duval, who was put on trial before Recorder Goff in General Sessions on Monday for attempting to escape from the Tombs, was convicted yesterday. The jury was out only ten minutes.

When the prisoner was asked if he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced upon him he said: "I demand to know why I was not brought out on trial from the Tombs instead of being locked up for three and one-half months. My liberty was as sweet to me as liberty is to any one else. From time to time I demanded a trial, but I never got it until I—"

"Remanded until next Monday for sentence," interrupted the Recorder.

The prisoner was led back to the Tombs.

Earlier in the day, when the prisoner's lawyer had finished summing up, Bauer sprang to his feet and cried: "Your Honor, may I have the chance to say a few words?"

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said he had no objection, but the Recorder declined to hear him.

Bauer will be placed on trial Monday on the charge of having chloroform in his possession.

SEARCH FOR A MURDERER.

California Sheriff Hopes His Man Is in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 22.—Sheriff James M. Lyndon of San José, Santa Clara County, Cal., who brought Edwin A. Lowe, the absconding Post Office clerk, to Boston, will remain in this State about one week in search of one of the most brutal murderers of the century. The murderer is James C. Dunham, who killed a family of four and two servants on May 26, 1896, in Campbell, Cal. Dunham is thought to be identical with Paul Mueller, who is suspected of murdering the Newton family at Brookfield, Mass., in January last. Sheriff Lyndon has photographs and a description of Dunham in his possession, and will visit Brookfield to-day or to-morrow for the purpose of determining whether Dunham is Mueller.

The Sheriff already has followed clues through all the Northwestern States, Mexico, and Texas, but so far has not located his man. A reward of $1,000, offered by the Government of California, and another by the citizens of Santa Clara County, will be paid for the capture of Dunham dead or alive.

BAY STATE EXECUTIONS.

Bill Adopting Electricity as the Medium Passed by the House.

BOSTON, March 22.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives to-day the Parsons-Greenfield bill, providing for the infliction of the death penalty by electricity and directing that all executions shall take place at the State Prison at Charlestown, came up for debate. Mr. Denham of New Bedford, for the Committee on Prisons, briefly advocated the measure, as did Mr. Tilton of Brockton of the same committee.

Mr. Sheehan of Holyoke offered an amendment, providing that executions should take place between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., instead of between midnight and sunrise. He thought it rather rough to keep a man up all night for the purpose of putting him to death. The Sheehan amendment was adopted, and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Benedict Made Party Defendant.

Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision, holding that E. C. Benedict was properly made a party defendant in the suit brought by Willaim J. Logan against the syndicate which effected the consolidation of the Brooklyn gas companies, and by which syndicate Logan claimed he had been defrauded out of a share of the profits due him by such consolidation.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:00	Sun sets...6:15	Moon sets...8:01

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:15	Gov. Isl'd...8:38	H. Gate...10:27
P. M.	**P. M.**	**P. M.**
S. Hook....8:31	Gov. Isl'd...9:00	H. Gate...10:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Schleswig, Inagua, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 24.		
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow	....	....
El Norte, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Normannia, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 25.		
Benedict, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 26.		
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Concho, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Edam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fulda, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March †27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zelandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 23.

Alps, Jamaica, March 17.
British Queen, Antwerp, March 9.
Edam, Amsterdam, March 10.
El Paso, New Orleans, March 17.
Fulda, Gibraltar, March 14.
Gottfried Schenker, Gibraltar, March 7.
Nueces, Galveston, March 16.
Santiago, Nassau, March 19.
Seguranca, Havana, March 19.
Sir Garnet Wolseley, Gibraltar, March 3.
Southery, Hamburg March 8.
Southwark, Antwerp, March 12.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 12.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Bremen, Bremen, March 12.
El Rio, New Orleans, March 19.
Germanic, Liverpool, March 16.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 21.
Miami, Galveston, March 19.
San Augustin, Havana, March 20.
Trave, Bremen, March 15.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Alliance, Colon, March 18.
Hekla, Christiansand, March 11.
Kansas City, Swansea, March 11.
Remus, London, March 11.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

Comanche, Jacksonville, March 23.
Olbers, St. Lucia, March 18.
Peconic, Gibraltar, March 12.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 19.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 19.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27.

Arabia, Hamburg, March 14.
El Mar, New Orleans, March 22.
La Bourgogne, Havre, March 19.
Michigan, London, March 15.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

California, Gibraltar, March 14.
Scindia, Gibraltar, March 14.
Yucatan, Havana, March 24.

Arrived—Tuesday, March 22.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, Jeremie, &c., March 8, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool March 12, with mdse. and passengers to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Pisa, (Ger.,) Fendt, Hamburg March 10, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 21st.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans March 16, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick March 18 and Port Royal 19th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., March 18, and Wilmington, N. C., 20th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London March 10, with mdse. and passengers to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:35 A. M.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Briand, Marseilles March 1 and Naples 6th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello March 12 and La Guayra 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville March 19 and Charleston 20th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hudson, Halsey, New Orleans March 16, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

Bark Ethel Clarke, (of Digby, N. S.,) Brinton, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Lawrence Turnure & Co—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 22, 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze, thick fog.

Sailed.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Georgetown, Dem.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth.
SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Fernfield, (Br.,) for Odessa, &c.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Navahoe, for Port au Prince, &c.
SS Finance, for Colon.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Gate City, for Savannah.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 22.—SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from New York via St. Michael's for Genoa and Leghorn, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, sld. from Stettin for New York via Copenhagen, &c. March 17.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, from New York via Plymouth, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Queen Olga, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York for Hongkong, &c., arr. at Singapore to-day.

SS Henri Reith, (Br.,) Capt. Austin, from New York, arr. at Dover March 20.

SS Paraense, (Br.,) Capt. Casey, from New York, arr. at Para March 20.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Orwell, (Br.,) Capt. Gibb, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Colombo March 20.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from Trieste for New York, arr. at Messina March 20.

SS Venus, (Dan.,) Capt. Callesen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York March 18.

SS Caspian, (Br.,) Capt. Beard, (from New York,) sld. from Algoa Bay for East London today.

SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) Capt. Hilt, from New York via Algiers for Alexandria, &c., passed Malta March 15.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, from Marseilles for New York, arr. at Naples March 18.

LONDON, March 23.—SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, from New York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 5:15 A. M. to-day.

BICYCLES.

'98 Ramblers

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.

The price, $60.

"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."

1898 Ideals, $40.

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939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
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INCREASED STRENGTH,
INCREASES POWER.

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173 and 175 Grand St., near Centre St., N. Y.

Cottolene

has every virtue that lard lacks. Lard has many faults that Cottolene is without. Cottolene is composed of refined cottonseed oil and carefully prepared beef suet and is as pure, healthful, and nutritious as the highest grade salad oil. As good as the best olive oil for frying and better than any other material for shortening, Cottolene is even more economical to use than lard.

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

If you want the best, take a look at ...the '98 Model...

REMINGTON

BICYCLE $75 $50

CALL AT ANY OF THE STORES

REMINGTON ARMS CO.
Retail Branches
313 BROADWAY, 59TH STREET AND GRAND CIRCLE
NEW YORK
533 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Eldridge Railroad Bill Passed by the Senate by a Vote of 29 to 10.

ITS PROVISIONS IN DOUBT

Senators Laugh When Asked If It Is Not the Same as the "Huckleberry Railroad Bill" of Former Sessions.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Eldridge Railroad bill passed the Senate to-day with only 10 dissenting votes, and with its real character as much a mystery as ever. Senator Elon R. Brown alone undertook to point out the meaning of the measure, and he contented himself with criticism of certain of the general amendments which it makes to the railroad law. These, he declared, give to street railway companies extensions of power which would be dangerous to the rights of the municipalities of the State, without sufficient safeguards of the public interests.

The fact that the bill is in the interest of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was admitted by Senator Coggeshall, who explained his vote for the bill on the ground that it would help the cause of rapid transit in New York City.

Senator Brush said that he had examined the bill carefully, but had been unable to get any information about it because of the faulty manner in which it was drawn.

Senator Higgins asked Senator Raines, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, if the bill was not the same in purpose as the measure that had been before the Legislature for several years, known as the "Huckleberry Railroad bill." This question caused a general laugh, but elicited no direct reply.

Senator Pavey asked to have the bill laid aside for a day until he could learn more about its provisions. He said that if the representations made to him were true some of its provisions were in the interest of rapid transit.

After further discussion the roll was called, and the bill was passed by a vote of 29 to 10, Senators E. R. Brown, Brush, Coffee, Ellsworth, Higgins, Humphrey, Krum, Stranahan, Tibbits, and White voting against it.

The measure now takes its place among the thirty-day bills on the Governor's desk, and if what it really does is ever discovered and proves to be objectionable, opposition to its becoming law will have to be centred on the Chief Executive.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. Brennan's Bill Providing for It Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Assembly to-day passed, by a vote of 86 to 38, the Brennan bill, for the construction of a new bridge over the East River, in the City of New York, for the use of railroad companies, bicyclists, and foot passengers. The Republican majority was reinforced by the Brooklyn Democrats in the vote for the bill, the Tammany men supplying most of the votes against it.

The bill provides for the appointment by the Mayor of six citizens, to constitute a commission for the purpose of constructing the bridge, which is to be a suspension structure. One terminus is to be between Fulton Ferry and the navy yard in Brooklyn, and the other between Houston Street and the present bridge in the Borough of Manhattan.

The Commissioners are to have the right to examine, use, or copy any plans, calculations, or data of any kind for a bridge across the East River belonging to New York City or in the possession of any board, officer, or public corporation constructing or controlling a bridge across the East River, and they may by a two-thirds vote of their number purchase or acquire the rights, franchises, or property of any corporation that has the right or franchise to construct a bridge across the East River within the limits specified by the bill.

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S POWER.

He Can Kill All the Local Bills Passed Hereafter.

ALBANY, March 22.—When Assemblyman Tiffany's bill transferring the assessment for the improvement of Prospect Avenue in the former village of Flatbush to the City of New York came up for final passage in the Senate to-day, Mr. Cantor objected to its passage, calling attention to the fact that it saddled the cost of a local improvement on the city at large.

"I merely wish to point out the objectionable character of this bill," said Mr. Cantor. "There is no use wasting time in an argument on it here. Its passage can do no harm, as the Mayor will take care of it in New York."

Senator Cantor's remarks direct attention to the fact that the fate of all bills relating to New York City passed from this date forward lies wholly within Mayor Van Wyck's hands. He can keep any bill sent to him for approval fifteen days. At the end of that time the Legislature will have adjourned and such bills as he has not returned will be dead.

NEW YORK'S LOSS OF COMMERCE.

A Bill to Investigate It Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 22.—Mr. Laimbeer's bill, carrying out the suggestions made in the Governor's message for the creation of a commission to inquire into New York's commercial decline, received its final reading in the Assembly to-day, and was sent to the Senate.

The bill provides that within thirty days the Governor shall appoint a commission of five persons to examine into the commerce of New York, the cause of its decline, and the means of its revival, together with a summary of conclusions to be drawn therefrom, and to suggest such legislation as they deem advisable. The commission is to have authority to employ stenographers and other necessary assistants and to send for persons and papers, and to compel the attendance of any person before them at any place within the State. They are to present their final report to the Legislature on or before Jan. 15, 1899, and shall present therewith such bill or bills as may be necessary to carry into effect the changes deemed advisable by them. Each of the Commissioners shall be a resident and inhabitant of the State of New York. They are to receive their necessary expenses.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 22.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Mr. Addis—Changing the time of holding town elections in Putnam County from Spring to Fall.

Mr. Adler—Permitting the Sheriff of New York County to close his office at 2 o'clock during July and August.

Mr. Hanna—Dividing Dutchess County into two School Commissioner Districts.

Senator Nussbaum's insolvency bill.

Mr. Post—Providing for franchises for shell fish cultivation in Long Island Sound in Suffolk County.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing the Board of Estimate of New York to allow to Rufus G. Bardslee such compensation as may be due for services as counsel to the Board of Education.

Mr. Tiffany—Transferring the assessment for improving Prospect Avenue, Flatbush, to New York City.

Mr. Eldridge—Amending the railroad law relating to interlocking switches.

Mr. Wallace—Extending the time for payment of certain taxes in Long Island City until September next.

Mr. Davis—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York to appropriate $35,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of the martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York during the Revolution.

Senator Krum—Providing for a corporation tax of one-half mill on each dollar of the capital stock of a company [illegible] or held within this State, [illegible] the operation of any surface, elevated, steam, or other railway on East Nineteenth Street, Borough of Brooklyn, between Caton Avenue and Foster Avenue.

Senator Ellsworth—Appropriating $500,000 for the acquisition of lands in the Adirondack Park.

Senator Ahearn—Providing that school teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, shall not be paid less than $600 per year.

The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. Schoeneck—Providing for the improvement of certain park lands in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Senate Finance Committee—Amending the legislative law relating to the printing of an increased number of bills.

Mr. De Graw—Appropriating $85,000 for repairing and enlarging the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory.

RECEPTION TO MR. DEPEW.

Great Gathering of Notable Men to Honor His Twenty-first Year as University Regent.

ALBANY, March 22.—A reception almost unparalleled in the history of the State, as regards the prominent personnel of those present, was given at the Albany Club here to-night in honor of the twenty-first anniversary of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew's election by the Legislature as a Regent of the University. There were Judges of the highest courts, Federal and State officials, Senators, the editors of nearly all the daily newspapers in the State, prominent educators, and members of the clerical and medical professions.

Mr. Depew arrived early in the afternoon, and after visiting Gov. Black attended a meeting of the Regents. At 7 o'clock he was given a reception by the Legislative Reporters' Association at the Hygeia, where he was introduced to the working newspaper men by President Stegman of the association. At 9 o'clock the reception at the Albany Club began, and for three hours a steady stream of people passed, offering their congratulations. At Mr. Depew's request the affair was absolutely informal. Letters of regret were received from President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, several members of the Cabinet, and United States Senators Hanna, Platt, Murphy, and many others. Gov. Black did not attend, having notified Mr. Depew of his inability and regret.

Mr. Thomas C. Platt's letter was as follows:

"Mr. Thomas C. Platt regrets that his duties will deprive him of the pleasure of accepting the invitation of the Hon. C. M. Depew to meet the Regents of the University, and takes the opportunity to congratulate Mr. Depew on becoming 'of age' as a Regent, which is 'greater than a King.'"

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

A Bill Introduced to Extend the Time to Aug. 1.

ALBANY, March 22.—The commission appointed by the Governor to investigate the expenditure of the appropriation of $9,000,000 for the improvement of the canals met in the Secretary of State's office soon after 2 o'clock to-day. Those present were George Clinton of Buffalo, Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, Darwin R. James, President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; Frank Brainard, President of the New York Produce Exchange; Franklin Edson of New York, and William McEchron of Glens Falls. A. Foster Higgens of New York, the seventh member of the commission, was unable to be present, on account of sickness.

The commission organized by electing Mr. Clinton Chairman and Mr. Edson Secretary. After discussing the work to be performed the Commissioners decided that the time allowed for the investigation was insufficient, and, with the approval of the Governor, a bill was introduced in the Senate this afternoon extending the time until Aug. 1.

PROPOSED SALE OF THE CANALS.

The Federal Ownership Resolution Reported to the Senate.

ALBANY, March 22.—The advocates of the proposed Constitutional amendment permitting Federal ownership of the canals are encouraged by their success this afternoon in having the Pavey resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee for the consideration of the Senate. They claim thirty-eight votes practically pledged for the resolution in the Senate, and assert with confidence that it will receive a two-thirds vote in the Assembly.

Gov. Black has not as yet indicated his position on this proposition, but the Republican leaders generally are inclined to regard it favorably for the reason that they see in it a means of removing the canal question to a large degree from the State campaign. Senator Pavey is confident that the resolution will pass both houses. Being a concurrent resolution, it does not require the Governor's approval.

Legislative Notes.

In the Assembly yesterday the bill to create the County of Nassau out of part of the County of Queens was advanced to third reading by a vote of 70 to 53.

The Assembly yesterday concurred in the Senate amendment to the adjournment resolution, making March 31 the date for the final session, by a vote of 79 yeas to 61 nays.

The Primary Election Reform bill will be the principal feature of the legislative programme for to-day, when it will come up for final passage in the Senate and will be debated on the order of second reading in the Assembly.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Hill's bill amending the banking law by providing that bank officers need only certify to the correctness of their reports to the best of their knowledge and belief, was advanced to the order of third reading.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Seligsberg of New York introduced a bill sent to him by the City Club of New York, amending the election law by providing that independent nominations for a State office may be made by 3,000 voters instead of 6,000, as now provided.

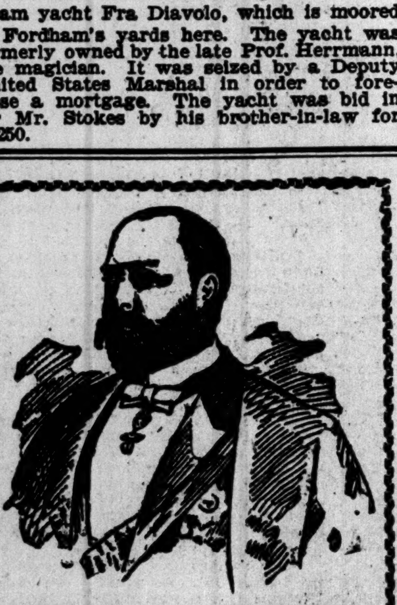
In the Senate yesterday Senator Brush moved to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of his telephone bill. Upon motion of Senator W. L. Brown, Senator Brush's motion was laid on the table by a vote of 24 to 13, thus practically disposing of the subject of telephone legislation at this session.

Fire Truck Presented to Afton, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J., March 22.—A number of the residents of Afton, a village near Madison, and not far from H. McK. Twombley's home, have organized a hook and ladder company. They went about securing subscriptions to purchase the truck. They appealed to Mr. Twombley, who replied by announcing that he would purchase a truck and present it to the company. The subscriptions previously obtained will be used for other fire purposes.

Magician Herrmann's Yacht Sold.

GREENPORT, L. I., March 22.—E. S. Stokes of New York has purchased the steam yacht Fra Diavolo, which is moored at Fordham's yards here. The yacht was formerly owned by the late Prof. Herrmann, the magician. It was seized by a Deputy United States Marshal in order to foreclose a mortgage. The yacht was bid in for Mr. Stokes by his brother-in-law for $6,250.



The Prince of Wales

ORDERS

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

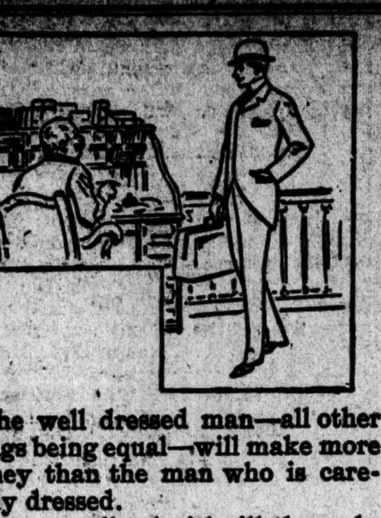
ABERGELDIE CASTLE,
ABERDEENSHIRE.

Please supply three dozen Hoff's Malt Extract, on account of H. R. H., Prince of Wales.
J. CROSS.

By goods train to Abergeldie, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract makes Flesh and Blood. More strength in one dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract than in a cask of Ale, Beer or Porter, without their intoxicating effects.



The well dressed man—all other things being equal—will make more money than the man who is carelessly dressed.

Top coats, lined with silk throughout, to order $18.00. They are excellent value. Our special line of black and silver gray vicuna, for cutaway coat and vest, with a striped English trousering of medium shade, to order at $20.00, is just the thing for present wear.

WE GIVE YOU PRESENT AND FUTURE PROTECTION! YOUR MONEY BACK OR A YEAR'S GUARANTEE!

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Assemblyman Porter Attacks Mr. Allen for the Latter's Fight Against Porter's Insurance Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—The afternoon session of the House was made lively by a debate over Assemblyman Porter's bill changing the method of taxing insurance companies incorporated in New Jersey. Mr. Allen attacked the bill, and said it would divert from the State over $100,000 a year in taxes paid by the insurance companies. Mr. Allen charged that the bill was introduced in the interest of the Prudential and Mutual Benefit Insurance Companies, and that no one could vote for it without being open to the charge of wearing the yoke of those companies.

Mr. Porter manifested considerable anger when he arose to defend the bill. He made a broad insinuation against Mr. Allen when paraphrasing the Hudson Assemblyman. He said it was true Mr. Allen had been seeking intelligence on the bill, but that the intelligence was "of a substantial character, and was not to be found in the records of the State Board of Assessors or the bank and insurance offices, where the gentleman from Hudson claims to have looked."

Mr. Porter's pointed insinuation caused an exclamation of surprise from all parts of the House. Every one expected Allen to resent the remarks of Porter, and there was more surprise when he allowed the matter to pass without saying a single word. In private conversation afterward Mr. Allen said there were some things that did not deserve to be dignified with a notice. The bill was defeated—12 to 41.

These bills among others were passed by the House: Requiring custodians of public money, excepting City Treasurers, to turn over to the city all moneys, papers, &c., when their terms expire; Gledhill's amendment to the libel law, making it a misdemeanor for any person to deliver any libelous statements to a newspaper publisher, and also providing that plaintiff must prove malice, or that a retraction was asked and refused.

The House defeated the bill giving the State Board of Taxation power to decide disputes between the State Board of Assessors and local Assessors as to their right to assess railroad or canal property.

The Senate passed Senate Bill No. 1,888, placing the County Clerk, Register, and Surrogate of Essex and Hudson Counties on a salary of $7,500 each in place of fees. The bill does not affect the present incumbents of those offices.

The Senate also passed among others these bills: Providing for a new Passaic Valley pollution commission to be appointed by the Governor, and report to the next Legislature; for the better protection of the Palisades in the matter of riparian leases, but not applying to leases already granted; requiring seats to be provided in stores for clerks when not working; allowing Jersey City to spend $80,000 for new station houses; validating deeds and mortgages made by corporations whose charters have been forfeited.

The Senate practically defeated Senator Foster's bill to reduce the legal rate of interest from 6 to 5 per cent. Mr. Foster moved to take the bill out of the hands of the Judiciary Committee. Senator William M. Johnson moved to table Mr. Foster's motion, and the Senate did so by a vote of 11 to 8.

The bill prohibiting the giving of trading stamps was reported from the Judiciary Committee with a majority report against it and a minority report in favor of it. The minority report was adopted.

The Senate had a debate on two game bills. The first was the Senate bill regulating the open season and the second the Senate bill providing a punishment for gunning on land without the owner's permission. The first bill was amended, so as to allow farmers to trap rabbits when it is discovered that the rabbits are destroying their fruit and trees, and the latter bill was amended so as to make permission to gunners necessary only on "occupied" land.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate to-day confirmed these nominations of Postmasters:

NEW YORK—F. Jones, Ballston Spa; F. E. Holmes, New Berlin; J. S. Chase, Windsor; W. S. Ostrander, Schuylersville; J. H. Broad, Morrisville; G. C. Silsbee, Avoca; A. Youmans, Fulton; J. P. Moran, White Plains; F. B. Dodge, Mount Morris.

NEW JERSEY—A. C. Yard, Trenton; O. H. Mattis, Riverton.

Ten Millions for Post Roads.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Hoar to-day introduced, by request, a bill appropriating $10,000,000 to be expended by the Secretary of War in constructing military and post roads, the purpose being to relieve the exigency of the times by giving employment to labor.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices have been appointed as follows: Franklin Iron Works, James P. Warner; Kent, Benoni M. Reed.

A NOTABLE OPENING DAY.

Crowds Inspect New Millinery at Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's.

There was a crowd of busy shoppers in Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's big store at Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street yesterday. It was their yearly Spring opening in hats, millinery, costumes, &c., and there were many articles of usefulness and beauty.

Feminine visitors were especially pleased with the hats—about 1,000 new ones, half of them models and no two of them alike.

The imported wraps and jackets made a fine showing, and there was an abundance of reefers, jackets, &c., for misses and children. A tailor-made Pacquin gown much admired was made of tan parège poplinette, with Pacquin skirt flounced with braid of spider web design, and a braided jacket, opening in front with bread bretelles of narrow shirred ribbon. The coat sleeve is small and pointed, with spider web design braid.

One beautiful negligée gown was made of gold brocade, the same material used in the gown the present Duchess of Marlborough wore when presented at Court. It is trimmed with maline lace, embroidered with silver spangles, a stole effect of gold cloth being produced on the sides, with scalloped ruchings of white chiffon.—Adv.

THE EUROPEAN LABORER

Consul General Du Bois Compares His Condition with that of the American Workman.

LIVING ABROAD NOT CHEAP

The American Laborer Gets More Wages and Enjoys Greater Comforts—Carpenters and Locomotive Firemen Here and Abroad Compared.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following report, from James T. Du Bois, Consul General at St. Gall, Switzerland, on labor conditions in Europe, has been received at the State Department:

"The following paragraph has been heralded through the United States in recent times: 'The European laborer gets small wages, but the cost of living there is proportionately small.' If the paragraph had read, 'The European laborer gets small wages, but the manner in which he lives makes living cheaper there than in the United States,' the truth would have been told.

"I desire to make some comparisons which will disclose the actual condition of things relating to the cost of living among the laboring classes in Europe. I will take two skilled workmen in the United States and carefully compare their receipts and expenses, their homes, their mode of life, the cost of their food, clothing, rent, taxes, fuel, and amusements, with men operating in the same department of toil in Europe, and hope that the result may be carefully considered by those who honestly desire to know in what land the great mass of human workers are blessed with the best conditions.

American Laborer Lives Better.

"I will take the first examples from two cities, one in the United States and one in a fairly prosperous nation of Europe. The population of each is about 30,000. They are industrial centres, and the commercial surroundings are nearly the same. Both have excellent religious and educational facilities. In both the system of free public schools has been brought to a high state of perfection, so that the children of these workmen have equally good educational advantages. I will select my first examples from the class known as carpenters and joiners, and, in order to bring the comparisons into easy and striking contrast, I present the following statement, giving a single question in one paragraph, followed by two answers—one from the American and the other from the European workman:

"Question—What wages do you receive?

"Answer—American, $2.37 a day; European, 80 cents a day.

"Question—Are you able to support your family?

"Answer—American, Yes, I do so comfortably; European, No, my wife and daughter earn something to help me.

"Question—What are your average yearly earnings?

"Answer—American, $498; European, $230.

"Question—What does it cost you a year to live?

"Answer—American, about $412, my family consisting of a wife and two children; European, $251, my family consisting of a wife and three children.

"This shows a surplus for the American of $86, and a deficit for the European of $21, which is covered by the earnings of his wife and daughter.

"Question—Of what does your daily food consist?

"Answer—American, tea, coffee, milk, sugar, meats, (such as steaks, roast beef and mutton, ham, bacon, pork, sausages,) fresh fish, vegetables of all kinds in season, wheat bread, oatmeal, wheatlets, hominy, buckwheat cakes, butter, eggs, and fruits in season—that is, I have this list with many other kinds of food, such as canned goods, to select from, and my table is usually amply supplied; European, good bread, potatoes, potato soup, coffee, beer, cider, common wine, and now and then sausage or some ordinary cuts of beef. I may say that our good bread is our real staff of life. It is nourishing, satisfactory, and cheap; therefore, it is our chief diet.

"Question—What do you pay for rent?

"Answer—American, from $8 to $10 a month for a good, comfortable house of six rooms situated in the suburbs, and to which there is attached a good garden; European, $4 a month for three rooms in the third story, (water on first floor,) house situated in cheap and densely populated part of the city. All fuel and water must be carried up two flights of stairs.

"The above is an honest picture of the condition of two skilled workmen, one in the New World and the other in the Old but both employed in the same department of human labor. It has been drawn from knowledge and not from imagination, and any thoughtful American skilled laborer who views it with intelligence and a genuine desire to know the truth must feel profoundly grateful that his lot and that of his children has been cast on the soil of the great Republic and under the protection of its flag and institutions.

Locomotive Firemen Compared.

"The statement already referred to, to the effect that European laborers get small wages, but that the cost of living there is proportionately small, leads the careless observer to believe that the cost of living is cheaper in Europe than in America. The opposite is the truth. The difference in the cost of living is accounted for by the difference in the manner of living, and I hope to clearly demonstrate this by another example.

"Take a locomotive fireman in the United States. I know many of them; I know what wages they receive and how they live. An ordinary locomotive fireman in the United States earns usually $60 a month, and, counting loss of time, he earns on an average about $550 a year at the lowest estimate. European locomotive firemen consider themselves well paid if their earnings amount to $22 per month, or $264 per year. As to the manner of living, I am satisfied that one-third of the firemen in the United States possess their own homes, and a large majority of all could be in the same happy condition if they lived on the same economical basis as the European firemen. The homes owned by the American firemen consist of from six to eight rooms. They are usually well built and comfortably furnished. In country towns they are generally surrounded by good gardens.

"The school facilities for their children are equally as good as those of the European firemen, and I am inclined to believe that they are better in many respects, since the European school experts at the World's Fair in Chicago frankly confessed that, taking everything into consideration, the public-school system of the United States is the best in the world. Thus, it may be seen that the American firemen have the advantage of their fellow-workers in the Old World.

The Question of Clothing.

"If their educational advantages are equally as good, their food advantages are far better. The ordinary food supply of the American fireman consists of good coffee, tea, sugar, milk, bread, butter, meats of all kinds, fresh fish, fruits, and canned goods of every description, and for nearly every one of these items of food they pay from 6 to 12 per cent. less than the cost of the same class and quality of goods in the European markets.

"While at work the locomotive firemen of the United States usually wear overalls, but when they cease their labors they become apparently as well dressed as is a merchant, a banker, or a Judge of a superior court in either country. An interesting fact is that if these clothes are ready made their cost in the American market is no more, and sometimes less, than in the markets of the Old World. To be sure, these clothes made to order would cost less in Europe than in America, because labor is much cheaper in the Old World than in the New. The journeyman tailor in Central Europe gets only $5 for sixty-five hours of work, while his fellow-worker in the United States gets $12 for five hours' less work.

"Every intelligent person realizes that the people of that country where the cost of living is cheapest and the earnings highest are the happiest and will be the most prosperous people on earth. In the United States, prices for the necessaries of life are lower and the wages of all who labor are higher than in any other country. No one can successfully challenge this assertion. I speak of as necessaries those things that enter into the making of a comfortable home, as we understand such a home in the United States—such as ample and wholesome food, furniture, fuel, lights, clothing, and cheap transportation by railroad, steamboat, or tramcar.

"To the American workmen, all these things are cheaper than they are to their brother breadwinners in Europe, and, to double this great advantage, their wages are sometimes more than twice as high. But these are not the only advantages American labor has over conditions in the Old World. When workmen go to church in the United States they find a comfortable pew in a warm, well-lighted, and pleasant place of worship. When they go to the theatre they occupy good seats. When they travel with their families on the railroad they ride first class, and, if sober and industrious and of good moral character, as they usually are, they hold a pleasant social position in the community in which they live.

"This is a fair and conservative picture of the surroundings, condition, and life of the American firemen. You may search the Continent of Europe, from St. Petersburg to Lisbon, from Stockholm to Palermo, and the isles of the Briton from the Hebrides to Brighton, in vain for such conditions among railroad men. I am confident that not one-twelfth of the locomotive engineers and firemen of Europe live in their own homes. How can they? The average wages of the engineers is about $320 per annum, and that of the firemen $264; switchmen, $216; watchmen, $240, and prices of food and clothing, rent, fuel, and lights are as high in their markets as in the markets of the United States. I mean the same kind and quality of food, clothing, fuel, lights, and the same number of rooms as to rent prices.

Few Foreign Firemen Own Homes.

"A locomotive fireman of Central Europe receives, on an average, for a week's work of sixty-five hours' time, $5; for a full months' work, $20, and for a year of fair average time, $264. He seldom owns his home. A well-informed person says that he does not know of a single instance where a locomotive fireman in Europe has bought and paid for his home out of his regular earnings. I can name a hundred firemen in my limited knowledge of the personnel of railroads in the United States who own their homes and have paid for them out of the savings from their wages. The European fireman is simply forced, by the conditions that always confront him, to pay rent, and he usually rents rooms and not a house.

"His quarters generally consist of from two to three rooms, and the rent price is approximately the same as in the United States, taking floor space, location, condition, and conveniences into consideration. His quarters are of necessity in the cheap residence quarter. The facilities for housekeeping are scant, as a rule, and the furnishings very meagre, but usually clean and neat. His food consists of coffee and bread for breakfast; potato soup, bread, potatoes, and cheap wine or beer for dinner, and sometimes meat; for supper, bread, beer, or cider, or common wine that costs perhaps 10 cents a liter or quart. For every ounce of this food, except the common wine and beer, he will pay just as much as, and sometimes more than, the American fireman pays for food similar in quality and kind.

"His coffee, fair Rio, is 32 cents per pound; fair Java costs 35 cents; tea, from 70 cents to $1; sugar, 6 cents; beef, 18 to 25 cents; horseflesh, 5 to 7 cents; bacon, 20 cents; ham, 25 cents; sausages, 22 cents; rice, 6 cents; cheese, from 16 to 26 cents; dried apples, 11 cents; flour, 5 cents; common soap, 7 cents; American canned beef, 18 cents; potatoes, from 40 to 60 cents a bushel; eggs, 15 to 24 cents per dozen; milk, 4 cents a quart; cider, 6 cents a quart; beer, 8 cents a quart; common wine, 19 cents a quart; kerosene, 20 cents a gallon; wood, cut for stove, $10 per cord; coke, $8 per ton; coal, $7 per ton; coarse cowhide shoes, from $2 to $3.50 per pair; cotton overalls, 96 cents; cotton blouse, 96 cents; Sunday suits, from $8 to $18; common coarse suits, from $5 to $8. And, as everybody is taxed in Central Europe, the fireman comes in for his share; not on his possessions, for he seldom has any, but on the amount of the meagre earnings which he may receive during the year.

"The above are the average retail prices for food and clothes, and he who will take the trouble to compare them with prices for the same articles in the American markets will discover that in almost every article the American fireman has the advantage, besides having twice the income with which to make the purchases.

Europeans Desire Better Pay.

"The European firemen usually wear overalls during working hours, and, when they dress after their labors, they present a plain, neat appearance; but their clothes are coarse and never fit as well as those of the American, while the foot and head wear are positively awkward and rough in make and appearance. To these disadvantages should be added the fact that when the European firemen go to church they find an uncomfortable, poorly heated, poorly ventilated, and sometimes gloomy place of worship; when they go to the theatre they must occupy the poorest places; when they travel with their families on the railroad they do so in the third-class cars, and, no matter how sober and industrious they may be, they can never hold the same position in the social world that their brother breadwinners do in the United States.

"But, with all these disadvantages, it must be conceded that the railroad employes of the Old World are usually loyal to the corporations that give them employment, and discharge their duties with a fidelity, industry, and care that make them worthy of better wages, better food, better homes, and brighter hopes. Their earnings are small; they can save nothing; their time of toil is long and their chance of advancement slow. Yet, with all these discouraging conditions, they are as sturdy and faithful a class of men as can be found in any department of human labor in the world.

"If the conditions were the same in Europe as in the United States—that is, if the locomotive firemen of Europe received the same wages that are paid in the United States—and if they continued to live in the same way they do now and practiced the same economy, a service of twenty years would find them in the possession of savings that would place every one of them in his own home and in independent circumstances.

"Whenever it is stated in the United States that 'the wages in Europe are small, but the cost of living is proportionately small,' it should not be forgotten that, while the cost of living among the workmen of Europe is proportionately smaller than among the toilers in the United States, the manner of living is also immeasurably poorer, not only in housing, clothing, and food, but in all conditions; and also the wages are only half the amount paid in our country."

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Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

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None are so enthusiastic over the marvelous sanitary properties of

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as those who have tried to keep themselves warm, and have sweltered and taken cold in wool.

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PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

National Quarantine Bill and the Alaska Civil Government Bill Before the Senate—Election Contest in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Carter (Rep., Montana,) of the Committee on Territories called up the measure reported by him making further provision for a civil government of Alaska and addressed the Senate at length upon it.

Questioning Mr. Carter as to the reason for providing for three United States Judges and three District Attorneys, Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) criticised what he termed the "multiplication of officials." He believed that a reasonably industrious lawyer, as a District Attorney, could transact all of the business likely to arise in Alaska in one month of every year.

In reply Mr. Carter maintained that on account of the enormous distances between prominent places in Alaska and the fact that transportation, which was almost entirely by water, was impossible during the greater part of the year on account of ice, the necessity of courts provided for by the bill was evident.

Mr. Carter was interrupted in his speech by the Vice President, who laid before the Senate the unfinished business—the National Quarantine bill. Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.,) who had given notice of a speech upon the bill, was recognized. He presented an extended legal argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) asked Mr. Caffery whether he would object to the following amendment to the pending bill:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the right of any State or municipality to protect its citizens from infectious, contagious, or epidemic diseases by such rules and regulations as the authorities of said State or municipality may deem necessary."

This amendment will be proposed by Mr. Bacon. In reply to Mr. Bacon's inquiry, Mr. Caffery said he saw no objection to the terms of the amendment as he understood it.

Among the bills passed by the Senate were the following:

To prevent the appointment of cadets to the Naval or Military Academy of the United States from States, Territories, or Districts in which said cadets do not reside.

To raise the age of protection for girls in the District of Columbia and in the Territories to eighteen years.

To place Julius A. Kaiser on the retired list of the navy as a Passed Assistant Engineer.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Hanna, for the term as United States Senator covering six years from March 4, 1899. The credentials were read and ordered filed.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) of the Judiciary Committee reported a measure for the protection of song birds. It was placed on the calendar.

FLOATING DRY DOCK HEARING.

Mr. Roosevelt Advocates the Clark & Stanfield Model for New York.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day granted a hearing to a number of gentlemen on the proposition contained in an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill for the construction of a floating steel dry dock of the Clark & Stanfield model in New York Harbor, the Government to pay $90,000 a year for the use of the dock. Among those who appeared were Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, ex-Senator Blackburn, Mr. Clark, one of the inventors of the system sought to be used, and Mr. A. B. Colonna.

Mr. Roosevelt confined himself to a general advocacy of floating steel docks. President Dykeman of the New York Dry Dock Company opposed the granting of the contract to Clark & Stanfield without giving others an opportunity to put in proposals.

JUDSON LYONS FOR REGISTER.

Negro National Committeeman from Georgia Chosen by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President to-day announced to members of the Iowa Congressional delegation that he had decided to appoint Judson Lyons, the negro Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, to be Register of the Treasury, to succeed the late B. K. Bruce.

ELECTION CASE IN THE HOUSE.

Thorpe's Contest Against Eppes of Virginia Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day, but as it had not been printed, the contested election case of Thorpe vs. Eppes from the Fourth Virginia District was taken up and debated until 4 o'clock, when the House, owing to the illness of Mr. Rhea of Kentucky, who was to speak this afternoon, adjourned until to-morrow. The case will be disposed of to-morrow.

The prevailing impression is that Mr. Eppes, the sitting member, will be unseated. Upon the decision in this case will depend largely the decision in the two other Virginia cases, in which practically the same questions are involved.

Mr. Eppes had 2,621 plurality on the face of the returns. Extensive frauds were charged, and the majority of the committee found that Mr. Thorpe should have received 307 plurality, and upon this finding recommended that he be seated.

BILL FOR A GOLD INCOME.

Senator Cullom Introduces a Measure Regarding Customs.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Cullom to-day introduced a bill which had been sent to him by the National Business Men's League. The purpose of the measure is to provide a gold income for the United States, and is as follows:

"That, in order to provide a gold income to meet obligations required to be paid in gold and avoid unnecessarily increasing the Government's obligations in maintaining the gold reserve and to strengthen the public credit to meet all reserve and to strengthen the public credit to meet all emergencies, 50 per cent. of the duties levied upon foreign importations of merchandise or manufactured articles or other articles imported from foreign countries, shall be paid in gold coin of the United States, and the remaining 50 per cent. in such currency of the United States as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate."

CRAMPS' BIG BILL FOR LOSSES.

Their Claim for Damages in Building Vessels Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Committee on Claims favorably reported to the House to-day a bill referring to the Court of Claims the claims made by the Cramps Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia for losses and damages arising from the construction of the New York, Columbia, Massachusetts, and Indiana. They aggregate as follows:

New York, $211,018; Columbia, $192,235; Massachusetts, $483,757; Indiana, $486,281.

The contractors allege the Government failed to supply armor or other materials in time, and further changed the plans and specifications for the New York.

By Teaching the People

To Obey the Simplest Law of Nature.

Hundreds Have Been Cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

It seems strange indeed that in this enlightened age people should have to be taught that the air passages in the head, throat, and lungs were made for dry air alone, and that moisture of any kind cannot enter the bronchial tubes and lungs. Yet such is the case, and the efforts of the R. T. Booth Company, (who, during the past few months, have been teaching the people that great and unchangeable law of nature which permits nothing but dry air to enter the bronchial tubes and lungs, and prevents moisture of any kind from entering these passages) show how much such a lesson is needed by the general public. The reason why it has not been taught before is this: Until "Hyomei" was discovered, there has never been found a germicide of sufficient power to kill the bacilli of bronchitis, asthma, and consumption, yet volatile enough to impregnate every particle of air breathed by the patient and leave it free from moisture. Since then, so important was this discovery considered by the medical profession, that over thirty-eight hundred physicians have prescribed this new method of treating diseases and instructed their patients in its use.

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CURES BY INHALATION

It is Nature's own remedy. Taken with the air you breathe, it reaches all the parts affected, killing the germs of disease at once, and bringing such relief to the sufferer as can be obtained in no other way.

There is no danger, no risk. Your money is refunded if it fails to relieve.

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by a local physician with "Hyomei" given daily at the office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

"HYOMEI" outfit, $1.00. Extra bottles, 50c. HYOMEI BALM, (a wonderful healer,) 25c. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS OR SENT BY MAIL. Send for the Story of "HYOMEI," Mailed FREE.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
23 East 20th St., N. Y.

MR. MENOCAL'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Navy Department Orders It to Proceed Owing to His Recovery.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The court-martial appointed to try Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal has been ordered to meet at New York on March 24. The court was originally ordered to convene early in March, but a postponement was necessitated because of the illness of the accused with a form of paralysis.

He has since partially recovered his health, and the department has ordered the trial to proceed. The court is composed of many officers of high rank. Commodore Howison is the President of the court and Lieut. Lauchheimer of the Marine Corps is the Judge Advocate. The charges against Civil Engineer Menocal are culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty and neglect of duty in connection with the construction of the dry dock at the New York Navy Yard.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Consuls—GERMAIN BULLE of New York, at Cardenas, Cuba; JAMES C. McCOOK of Pennsylvania, at Dawson City, Northwest Territory.

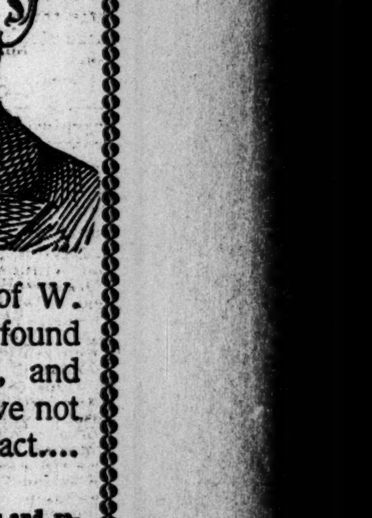
Postmasters—New York—R. L. LELAND, Clifton Springs; G. E. CALL, Northport. New Jersey—F. B. TAYLOR, South Orange.

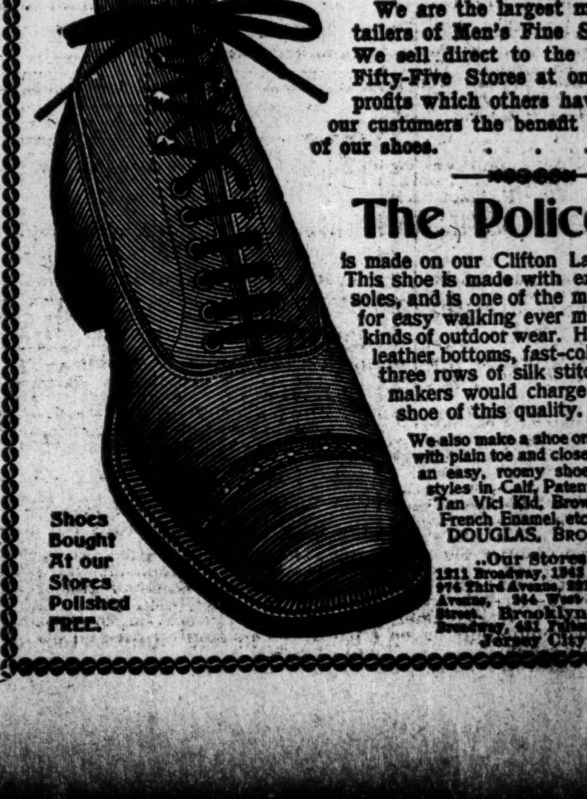
Navy—Paymaster ALBERT W. BACON, to be a Pay Inspector.

War—To be Majors—Capt. CHARLES MORRIS, Fifth Artillery; Capt. JUNIUS W. MACMURRAY, First Artillery; Capt. J. W. DILLENBACK, First Artillery.

First Lieutenants, to be Captains—THOMAS R. ADAMS, Fifth Artillery; JOHN A. LUNDEEN, Fourth Artillery; MEDORAM CRAWFORD, Second Artillery.

Germain Bulle has been active in Republican politics in Harlem for a number of years, but has never held office before. He formerly lived at 70 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, but removed from there a year ago. He has been a member of the Harlem Republican Club for six years. He is engaged in business as the representative of a South American export house, and has traveled extensively in South America and Mexico. He speaks Spanish and several other languages fluently.

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We are the largest manufacturers and retailers of Men's Fine Shoes in the world. We sell direct to the wearer through our Fifty-Five Stores at one profit. All extra profits which others have to charge, we give our customers the benefit in the extra quality of our shoes. . . . .

The Police Shoe

is made on our Clifton Last, as shown in cut. This shoe is made with extension edges, heavy soles, and is one of the most comfortable shoes for easy walking ever made. Suitable for all kinds of outdoor wear. Has Kangaroo tops, oak leather bottoms, fast-color hooks and eyelets, three rows of silk stitching. Custom shoemakers would charge $5.00 to $6.00 for a shoe of this quality. . . . . . .

We also make a shoe on same last as shown in cut, with plain toe and close edge, for those who want an easy, roomy shoe. We have many other styles in Calf, Patent Calf, Black, Brown and Tan Vici Kid, Brown and Tan Willow Calf, French Enamel, etc. Catalogue from W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS. . . .

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Maritana—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Piano Recital—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Cumberland '61—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinee—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Macbeth—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Electrician—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:10.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Faithless—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Matinée 2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

COMING EVENTS.

Unless a state of war is created by the act of Spain which the Executive and Congress would be compelled instantly to recognize by measures of defense and offense, some time may yet elapse before the relations of the two countries come to the breaking point. Before we can go to war we must not only make sure that our cause is just, but we must see to it that our dealing is courteous, civilized, and humane. It would be a barbaric act for us to declare war on Spain without giving her an opportunity to meet our demands without fighting.

The ways in which we may go about the matter of reaching a final understanding are various. Now that the finding of the court of inquiry has been foreshadowed by the hundred tongues of rumor there is no longer much doubt in the public mind that the Maine was blown up by an explosive applied externally by a public or private enemy. If it was a public enemy, that is, if a Spanish mine did the work, of which there is no evidence so far as we know, there would be no reason for deferring for a single day a hostile demonstration against the Spanish fleet at Havana. We should simply be engaged in carrying on a war which Spain had begun by blowing up our battleship. But if the origin of the external attack is reported as being unknown, we should doubtless intimate to Spain that we held her responsible for the affront and for the loss of property and of life. Although the case is new, we hold it to be a principle of law, as laid down by our Supreme Court, that a public ship in the waters of a friendly foreign nation is under the protection of the local Government; and the law of indemnity which we have acknowledged in cases of damages to property and insult to foreign flags is pretty certainly applicable to the case of the Maine. A demand for reparation will follow the report of the court of inquiry. It may be thought that the extraordinary circumstances of the case will justify us in making a peremptory demand, which Spain would be required to meet in a specified number of days. This would be an ultimatum the rejection of which by Spain would bring on war at once. The question is often asked whether we should consent to an arbitration of the Maine case if it were asked for by Spain. Is not arbitration precluded by the fact that the time has now come when we must insist on the immediate pacification of Cuba? We have two questions with Spain, the Maine and Cuba. Can we simultaneously arbitrate one and fight about the other? Isn't the proposition a little too absurd to be seriously entertained? By itself the demand we have to make on account of the Maine is a fair subject of arbitration, being made up of questions of fact as to the explosion and as to the degree of diligence exercised by Spain for the protection of the visiting ship. But it would be June before the tribunal could begin its sittings and September before the finding would be reached. Shall we consent to maintain until September our coast patrol to aid Spain in her warfare of extermination in Cuba? With the appalling report of Senator PROCTOR in our minds and its sickening pictures before our eyes, can we put off the pacification of Cuba until September? No.

Arbitration and intervention are too violently incompatible to be concurrently undertaken, and intervention cannot wait on arbitration.

Intervention is war, and would not be entered upon until we had made our demands upon Spain. We may demand that she release the penned-up, starving wretches now under restraint and permit them to return to their homes, and that she carry on her war against the insurgents in a humane and civilized way. That would be the piecemeal and temporizing way of coming at the end of the business. This is the tone of President CLEVELAND in December, 1896, and of President MCKINLEY in December, 1897. It is now March, 1898. That reasonable period of which we have solemnly discoursed was long since spent, and both the power and the intentions of Spain have been fully and fairly tested. She cannot pacify Cuba, and she will not abate her savagery in Cuba except under our menace or our compulsion. CODRINGTON's shot and shell were the only argument to which the Turk would listen when he was drunk with the blood of Greece. We must not be wrong, but we do not want to be silly and absurd. To go on remonstrating and representing and repeating the exalted and elastic palaver of diplomacy year after year makes us ridiculous and involves us in visible peril at home.

We must consider intervention as a probable and near-by event. Spain may yield to our ultimate demand and abandon Cuba. That is an ideal and wholly improbable solution of the difficulty. If she refuses to listen to reason, denies our right to have anything to say about Cuba, a right she has repeatedly admitted, and insists that devastation and starvation shall continue in Cuba, "to the destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict," we should have no choice but to intervene at once with force. It would be open to us at the outset to recognize the independence of Cuba and then to take sides with it against Spain. That would be an irregular proceeding, however, since we have always insisted that revolted colonies should in fact achieve their independence before we could recognize it. It would be more in accord with our traditions if we deferred recognition until the Republic of Cuba actually existed. It would exist after we had driven out the oppressor. We should then acknowledge its independence and welcome it to the family of nations by receiving its Minister and sending our own Minister to its seat of Government.

SPAIN AND EUROPE.

That American is very unwise who allows himself to be influenced by the hostile expressions of a part of the Spanish press. The expressions are natural enough. They proceed from the humiliated patriotism of what has been a great nation, from which the last signs of its ancient greatness are about to be taken away. No intelligent Spaniard imagines that either Cuba and Puerto Rico or the Philippine Islands will belong to Spain ten years from now. It is more probable that she will enter upon the twentieth century with all her outlying possessions lopped off and reduced to the peninsula which she occupied in the middle of the fifteenth. That is so humiliating a prospect for a patriotic Spaniard that it ill becomes the most modern and progressive of the nations which have successively supplanted Spain in the leadership of the world to add to the humiliation. It is "manifest destiny." "The stars in their courses fought against SISERA." In proportion as we are strong and Spain is weak we can afford to rely quietly upon our strength and to be patient with the petulant exhibitions of her weakness.

Among the most pathetic of these exhibitions is the betrayal of the Spanish belief that "Europe" will intervene at the last to prevent her from reaping as she has sown. "Europe" has her own troubles. There is a definite dynastic reason for the sympathy with the reigning family of Spain of the reigning family of Austria. There is a general sympathy with reaction on the part of the "two young men" who have altogether too much influence in swaying the destinies respectively of Russia and Germany, and of whom one is asserted to have given expression to that sympathy. And there is in France, where the Spanish debt seems to be mainly owed, a natural desire that the security of the debt shall not be wiped out or diminished.

But these are not among the reasons which impel modern nations to intervene in war. Not one of them amounts to a reason why any first-class European power should intervene in behalf of Spain, in accordance with the fond Spanish hopes, to avert or to delay her manifest destiny. Without doubt, if Spain could prevail upon the three powers which intervened to prevent Japan from reaping the benefit of her victory over China to intervene again to prevent the United States from withdrawing the protection under which Spain has engaged in the task of exterminating the native population of Cuba, the intervention would give us pause. But the expectation of such an intervention is wildly chimerical. An endeavor to resuscitate at the end of the century the Holy Alliance which constituted a monarchical propaganda at the beginning would produce such an opposition in Austria and in Germany as would force the governing classes of those nations to look at home. As for France, there is no evidence that her Spanish sympathies extend beyond French financial interests, and these would necessarily be enlisted in an effort to prevent an insolvent debtor from squandering what is left of his assets in fighting the inevitable. If Spain were ill-advised enough to make war upon us, as the result of our insisting that she should recognize the inevitable and act upon it, the most that she would have to hope would be the "benevolent neutrality" and the most that we should have to fear would be the malevolent neutrality of Austria and Germany and Russia. The trade of the United States is a far more important object with every one of the Continental powers, Russia possibly excepted, than anything that an alliance with Spain could give them.

Indeed, it is plain that the hope of European intervention is one of the resorts of desperation to which unhappy Spain is driven, and that well-informed Spaniards put no faith in it. The Carlist organ in Spain, which has been one of the most bitter of the jingo newspapers, adds a touch of burlesque to it, while admitting that help is not to be looked for from Europe, by invoking the aid of the "Latins of America." Now, "the Latins of America," excepting the Brazilians, constitute the nations which have successively thrown off the yoke of Spain because it had become intolerable. From the time when Spain invoked the Holy Alliance against them till now, hatred of Spain has been almost the ruling passion of their citizens. It is a feeling far more intense than the hatred that we had half a century ago for the British because it is far better grounded. Does any Spaniard expect that the grandchildren of the reconcentrados whom Spain is now endeavoring to starve to death will take her part in any quarrel against anybody? The expectation would be no more absurd than is the expectation that the grandsons of the Chileans and Peruvians who emancipated their countries from stupid and corrupt misgovernment should now espouse the cause of the misgoverning power.

There is thus no interest and no effective sentiment anywhere in favor of intervention on behalf of Spain. There is one great nation, however, which has a vital interest in doing whatever may be necessary to be done to keep open her communications with the United States. That is the nation which imports two-thirds of her food, which has on hand at any time but the supply of a few weeks, which looks for the greater part of her imports of food to the United States, and which is at the same time the first naval power in the world. We should neither ask nor need the help of Great Britain, but in her own interest Great Britain would be bound, in case of an embroilment of any European power with the United States, to keep the way open for the ships

That bear the wheat and cattle, lest street-bred people die.

It is vital to her that the transatlantic traffic shall not be suspended or interrupted. A Spaniard who might be besotted enough to believe that Spain could conquer the United States, and willing to take the chances of war with us in the cause of exterminating the inhabitants of Cuba, might still not be so besotted as to embark in an enterprise which would bind Spain to interrupt our commerce with Great Britain. For success in such an enterprise would be the defeat of the United States and Great Britain together.

THE ENEMIES OF RAPID TRANSIT.

That old-fashioned calamity known as getting hoist with your own petard has lately befallen the two leading opponents of actual, genuine underground rapid transit.

The Manhattan Elevated Railway, which is the most formidable opponent of the tunnel project, asked the Rapid Transit Commission to allow it to construct a tunnel road under the Boulevard, constituting one of its proposed extensions. On the instant that request was made a towering mass of laboriously constructed arguments against underground rapid transit crumbled into nothingness. We have had it dinned into our ears that tunnels are dank, damp, noisome, filled with smoke, and reeking with deadly gases; that they are the scenes of the most awful accidents known to railroading; and that no prudent human being would go down into the bowels of the earth to travel. But here come the Manhattan people praying that they may be allowed to construct and operate a hole-in-the-ground!

Our esteemed contemporary The Sun, which has been the most obstreperous opponent of underground rapid transit, in proposing an amendment to the doomed Ellsworth bill, ingeniously designed to make it less objectionable to Gov. BLACK, makes this interesting statement of fact:

> "A committee of more or less wealthy Mugwumps, appointed by the City Club [sic; our neighbor means the Citizens' Union] to defend the Mugwump scheme, is backed by the Central Labor Union on the ground that the millions required to build the tunnel would be so much benefit to labor."

When the millionaires and the workingmen put their shoulders to the wheel in joint effort the wheel is pretty apt to move ahead, and any obstructive person who lies in its way gets crushed. Opponents of rapid transit who understand the full significance of this union of interests will not make the mistake of sneering at it. They will deny its existence or get out of its way.

The workingmen are right. It is for their interest that the underground road be built. The work of construction would give them employment, the finished road would take them quickly, cheaply, and comfortably to homes in the North End, where earth and air are not held at the high rates that prevail in the tenement-house districts. They show that they are awake to their own needs when they oppose the infamous Ellsworth bill, gotten up by PLATT and CROKER to destroy the present Rapid Transit Commission and put the control of that great and urgent work into their hands.

Unspeakable villainy of motive and corruptness of purpose underlie this Ellsworth bill. It is a liars' bill, because its authors charge that the present commission is expensive, dawdling, and incompetent. It is a thieves' bill, because its responsible backers want to get the work into their control for loot and plunder. It is a bill to be resisted by all the force that the Chamber of Commerce, the up-town local organizations, the real estate interests, the labor unions, and reform bodies can muster against it.

The legislators must be made to understand at to-day's hearing that this is a dangerous bill—dangerous to them if it is not at once abandoned. Mr. HEWITT is right. "If there is any public spirit left in New York now is the time to express it."

CUBA AND HAWAII.

It is a natural instinct of American citizens to sympathize with the Cubans in their struggle to establish a government with the consent of the governed. But the United States Senators who have been advocating the cause of the Cubans and trying at the same time to force a government upon the Hawaiians without their consent and against their protest must find a new plea of necessity for their pitiable inconsistency if they persist in the plan of annexing by resolution.

Since it has become obvious to everybody that the ownership of the Sandwich Islands or any other populated islands, distant from our coast, would be a source of weakness to the Government in case of war, (just as Cuba and the Philippine Islands would be to Spain,) it is difficult to imagine what new plea of necessity can be presented to the House of Representatives that would induce a majority of its members to stultify themselves as a majority of Senators have done. But, aside from the question of stultification, the resolutions in themselves are such that it will be impossible for any member of the House or Senate to support them, at the present juncture, without subordinating the cause of National defense to that of annexation.

The finger of scorn will be pointed at every member of Congress, regardless of his former standing in public estimation, who puts himself where people can say of him: "He voted for investing $4,000,000 in the Hawaiian public debt when every dollar was needed for ships and guns."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Rarely have we had the pleasure of publishing letters more interesting than those which several readers of THE TIMES have been moved to write as contributions to the current discussion about the teaching of English at Yale. These communications have expressed what seemed to be irreconcilable views as to methods and aims in this branch of instruction, some of them advocating a thoroughness of study, philological and historical, that would necessarily consume a very large amount of time, while others went to the other extreme and criticised as waste of energy the giving of much, or even a little, attention to anything except the careful perusal of literary masterpieces. It is more than possible that this apparently wide divergence of opinion results merely from failure to realize that a university is one thing, a college another, and that there is room and need for both of them. Until recently, few American institutions of learning divided human knowledge into more than four departments—one each for the clergyman, the lawyer, and the doctor, and another for "the well-educated person." Now the differentiation has gone much further, and as a consequence the necessary minimum has been considerably decreased: at any rate, the student of to-day cannot wait as long as did his predecessors before taking up a specialty. Failure to recognize this fact leads, on the one hand, to a demand that everybody should go to the roots of everything; and, on the other, to what amounts to denunciation of anything not comprehensive at the expense of superficiality. The system of electives will change all this in time; the old idea of a "regular course" will disappear, and the aspirant for knowledge will be allowed to buy of our universities, as of those abroad, as much or as little knowledge on any subject as in his own judgment he can use.

—Yesterday's rain revealed to people passing along the Park Row side of the Post Office a piece of stupidity for which some contractor should be held responsible. It was recently decided, in order to give the street cars more room, to cut off there about three feet of the sidewalk, which was regarded as unnecessarily broad. The work was done and new pavement laid on the strip of added roadway. This paving was badly done, and as a result a long, narrow lake of dirty water diversified but did not ornament the scenery in that place. How long it is to remain nobody seems to know.

—Lake navigation will open on April 1, but it is stated, and seriously, that not a vessel will sail from Chicago on that date, because, forsooth, April 1 is Friday. This is hard to believe, especially as grain shippers are anxious to get their merchandise on its way to the coast, but the lake Captains, while disclaiming any regard on their own part for the ancient superstition, say that it will not do to disregard the opinions of their crews, and in consequence no start will be made until after midnight on the morning of the second. The matter is not one about which these intelligent mariners are eager to talk. They prefer discussing the advance of Spring. Already, they say, there is no ice to speak of in Lake Superior, and it is leaving the channels between Lake Huron and Lake Erie rapidly. In the Soo passage the ice is much lighter than in recent years, and it is fast giving way under favorable weather. Other conditions are not so promising. The outlook is for an immense traffic, indeed, but at desperately low rates. Of iron ore, not less than 15,000,000 tons will be moved this season, and some charters have been signed at 60 cents per ton from Lake Superior to Ohio ports. This is the cheapest ever known. A somewhat larger movement of grain from Chicago is predicted than last year. A heavier movement of soft coal is expected, but no great increase in the shipments of hard coal is anticipated. Owing to the threatened shortage of logs at Lake Superior mills it is feared that the lumber trade will be somewhat smaller than last season. Wages are now on the same basis as last year, but if the struggle with Spain reaches an acute stage, it is thought, owing to the large demands which the navy will make upon lake seamen, particularly marine engineers, the scale will have to be advanced.

PERSONAL.

—A reminder of one of the most painful episodes in our naval history comes from Louisville in the shape of a statement made by Miss THERESA WALES, member of a religious order which has an establishment in that city. Miss WALES says that her father, W. J. WALES, was in 1842 purser of the United States brig Somers, and that, on information furnished by him, the Captain, ALEXANDER SLIDELL MCKENZIE, arrested and soon after hanged at the yardarm as a mutineer, PHILIP SPENCER, son of the then Secretary of the Navy. WALES told the Captain that he had overheard young SPENCER and two other boys plotting to seize the vessel, which was then off the coast of Liberia, and turn her into a pirate. A court of inquiry, and later a regular court-martial, decided that MCKENZIE simply did his duty, but the general impression was that his punishment of what had been little more than a freak of reckless youth was unnecessarily severe. Secretary SPENCER naturally took this view, and it is known that his feeling toward the Captain was most bitter. Miss WALES says that his animosity extended to her father, and that it followed him for many years. Its first result was the dismissal of WALES from the navy. Then the man drifted from place to place, securing employment in many positions, only to lose it through some mysterious influence which he ascribed to the man of whose son's death he had been the unwilling cause. Finally, WALES settled in Louisville and was allowed to live there in peace. He died a short time ago, carefully concealing to the last his connection with the Somers tragedy.

—Ex-Coroner COOMBS, it appears, evidenced no emotion when he was sentenced for barefaced robbery of public funds. That is really remarkable, for the sentence he received was so inexplicably lenient that he might reasonably have leaped for joy at hearing it. But Mr. COOMBS is strange in other ways than in his stoicism. Few men would have had the courage to give so poor an excuse as he did for acts so obviously criminal. "It was the custom of the office," he said. "I needed the money," would have been a vastly more adequate explanation, and one that would have spoken better for his intelligence.

—People still talk as if it were a fact that no wave disturbed Havana Harbor when the Maine explosion took place. This has been often asserted, but never by anybody, so far as we remember, except Spaniards and those who quoted them. On the contrary, many other observers, some of whose narratives we have given, declare that there was a very decided wave just after the explosion. More evidence to the same effect is given by Capt. C. C. THOMSON, commander of the English "tramp" Vimeira, just arrived at Boston. Here is Capt. THOMSON's description of what he felt and saw, as given to a Boston Post reporter: "The evening of Feb. 15 was very warm and I had pushed a couch near the door of my cabin on the upper deck. The wind was blowing gently from the northeast and the night was unusually dark and quiet. Suddenly I heard an awful roaring crash. The Vimeira was lifted upon a tremendous wave and then bumped violently against the sides of the dock to which we were fastened. I ran out on deck and saw the whole harbor lighted up. The first thought which struck me was that the Spanish war vessel had been blown up, but on looking through my marine glass I saw I was wrong. The smoke and flames made it impossible for a few moments to learn what the trouble was, but when the cloud lifted I saw that it was the American ship which had gone to pieces. I heard the Quartermaster of the Alfonso XII. blow his whistle for a full muster of the ship's crew, and during the next ten minutes all the men aboard the Spanish vessel were working like devils, mooring the boat about 800 feet further north and nearer where my boat was lying. Then, when the anchors had been recast, the small boats were launched and the work of rescue began."

CURRENT NOTES.

The Granite State has not yet given up its Puritanical custom of the annual public fast day. Gov. Ramsdell has appointed it this year for Thursday, April 21.

* * *

Gen. Reuben Williams completed March 15 the fiftieth year of his connection with the Warsaw Northern Indianian. He began as a printer, but for forty-three years has been its editor.

* * *

A Toronto philatelist has paid to a resident of Bangor, Me., $600 for what he calls two rare Canadian stamps, to the amazement of all Torontonians who are not philatelists.

* * *

A citizen of Kansas City, Mo., is seeking admission to the bar despite the fact that he is ninety years of age. If the law has many delays in his practice it may be unfortunate for his clients.

* * *

Miss Mary Garmory of Rockford recently passed a stringent examination for admission to the bar at Ottawa, Ill., and maintained her position at the head of her class, which contained nine young men.

* * *

Some Philadelphians are calling upon the police to enforce a long-forgotten ordinance of the city which forbids a vehicle following another in the streets of that city at a less distance than ten feet. Fancy it in Broadway!

* * *

The Birmingham (Ala.) News has reached the mature age of ten years, and marks the epoch by issuing a forty-page number, which it claims is the biggest paper ever printed in Alabama. It contains a vast amount of information concerning the industries of its wide-awake city and vicinity.

* * *

The Rev. G. W. Young of Richmond, Ky., suggests that our Government acquire Cuba, by purchase if possible, lay it off in forty-acre sections, and give them to the negroes of our Southern States for homesteads, with the requirement that they shall occupy the land five years at least and make stipulated improvements.

* * *

The Democrats of Georgia are to hold two State Conventions this year, one in June to nominate candidates for the State offices and one in July to select three candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court. The separation of the judicial convention from the other was made at the urgent request of many lawyers of the State.

* * *

The Chamber of Commerce and the City Council of Atlanta, Ga., have joined in the preparation of a pamphlet setting forth adequately the business, educational, and manufacturing facilities of that enterprising city. There are in it a hundred or more handsome half-tone pictures of public buildings, business offices, residences, &c., while a photographic view of "the heart of this gate city of the South," taken from the dome of the State Capitol, is very pleasing.

* * *

A horse of seven years' service in the Fire Department of Rome, Ga., is noted locally as a beer drinker. The firemen say he will drink a gallon with the spirit and relish of a confirmed tippler. In a spirit of fun one of the boys offered the horse a dipperful of beer one day, and to his astonishment "George R." drank every drop. Since then he has developed a big thirst, and takes his allowance with every sign of pleasure.

ENGLISH AT YALE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been glad to read the letter of "A University Professor" which appeared in THE TIMES of the 17th inst., but which did not fall under my eye till to-day—glad for at least two reasons; first, because I welcome any evidence of intelligent interest in the matter of English at Yale, and second, because I regard the views of this particular writer as valuable. Even his strongly supercilious references to me give me no pain, because I am ready to overlook all personal ill-treatment if only the cause of all this discussion is advanced. While I do not profess to have reached the height of Paul in Romans ix., 3—and I certainly hope Paul was self-deceived in that case—I do profess to care nothing for any floutings which may be administered to me by those who bring some valuable word to the symposium which has followed a few remarks made by me at a retired banquet of Yale graduates a few weeks ago. Neither pride in having aroused discussion or in maintaining a position once taken, nor anxiety to lead or participate further in the discussion moves me or will move me; but I hope I shall be able to stand up even under the blows of the present unknown "University Professor," and not be afraid to take the responsibility for my opinions over my own signature.

This writer treats of much which has interest, but has nothing to do with English at Yale. I might give good reasons, if I cared to, for dissenting from his general disparagement of Yale, but if he is what he appears to be—not a Yale graduate—he is probably giving us what is almost always to be desired—a glimpse of ourselves as others see us. Hence I do not here quarrel with what he thinks differentiates Yale from other leading American universities and makes her relative rank far lower than our Yale pride has fixed it. What interests me most and what is alone germane to this discussion is his views regarding English at Yale.

He first deplores the fact that this discussion has fallen into my hands. So do I. This "University Professor," I am sure, doesn't deplore it half so much as I do. And I deplore it for much the same reasons that he does, namely, because I am not a specialist in the art—or science, as our critic seems to prefer—with which the discussion has to do. If this "University Professor," who evidently does regard himself as a specialist, "familiar with the methods and results of instruction in English literature and in the English language, both in this country and abroad," or any other like master of the subject, had taken the lead; if, in fact, any man, be he university professor, trained specialist, or what not, had ever stirred the air with his tongue or inked white paper with his pen, calling attention to the low condition of English at Yale, I should have spared myself all this writer's gibes and slings, as well as the sore wrench to my habitual filial love and enthusiasm for Yale necessarily involved in appearing as her critic and the critic of men nearly all of whom I have always held in affection, and all of whom I have had no reason to think ill of, except it be in their official relations to English at Yale. I can, therefore, thank this learned writer, not only for putting me where I belong—among the non-experts in the science of English literature—but for giving me this excuse for stating why I have appeared at all in this discussion and for expressing my profound regret that men like my present critic, if, indeed, the literary or scientific world is so rich as to afford others, his equals, did not anticipate me and make my appearance impossible or superfluous.

So much of personal remark in all seriousness; but there remains a matter on which I confess I indulge quite different feelings. I mean this "University Professor's" peremptory, not to say offensive, dismissal of my candidates, so-called, for the English chairs at Yale. Here my amiability will not serve me. No man who is himself an expert in teaching English, or who is fit to criticise others, would ever treat the list I named in the manner he has done. Claiming nothing for myself, I venture to challenge this anonymous censor to drop his mask and let us see by what standard of self-attainment he measures others or by what titles of authority he reads down men in all ways eminent in the science of literature and—what is of chief importance here—the art of teaching the English language. Indeed, he here gives us a sample of himself which cannot fail to excite a violent "discouraged feeling" in the minds of all fairly well-read persons. To show us all, and me especially, what an expert or "trained specialist" is, he sketches what he deems "essential to a professor of English literature." He informs us with naïve and yet stately gravity, as if opening a new page in science and literary art, how English literature has come from Anglo-Saxon and Celtic sources, and even mediaeval Latin, has been affected by French influences, and thus has passed through the Middle-English and Elizabethan periods and the Restoration, down to the present century. Ex pede Herculem, with a vengeance! No prettier piece of unmixed pedantry has fallen under my eye in many a long day. No more partial, inaccurate, misleading bit of statement can easily be found. I, a notorious, self-acknowledged non-expert, can assert without a quaver of fear that this array of sources of our English is empty and futile to the point of amusing absurdity. No notice of, no reference to, Greek or classic Latin, sources of more than half our English vocabulary and of far more than half the strength and beauty of our tongue, almost sole source of our whole scientific and art nomenclature! Well, I have hitherto doffed my hat readily to experts in philology or literature, sciences which I greatly appreciated, perhaps honored, in proportion to my own ignorance of them; but if we have here an expert—and I shudder to think of his disappointment if he is not—then I reserve my reverence hereafter for other sorts of men. But ridicule here is too easy, and I pass on.

The real question to be discussed with this university professor is as to instructors, teachers of English, not as to philologists or learned men of literary science. I was asked by President Dwight to name fit teachers of English, and this critic suggests that "the canny President"—an epithet I never before heard applied to President Dwight, though it is not for me to dispute its aptness—did this to "unmask his (my) empiricism and superficiality." I cannot dispute that, but I can say I named five men, every one of whom has proved his fitness to teach English, and especially the art of writing English. Perhaps it will surprise this university professor, possibly it may add to his present "discouraged feeling," to know the fact that "the canny President" did offer the Sanford chair to one of these five men, and vainly pressed it upon him with all his famed persuasiveness. Moreover, there is not one of the five whose career has been in any sense unsuccessful, much less "a succession of failures"; not one who is not noted throughout the land for knowledge of literature and of literary science and art, and for "learning and an interpretative literary sense," to use this university professor's vague and sounding terms; not one who is a politician or a retired clergyman. I have been charged with condemning the present professors of English at Yale without knowledge of them or their work, a silly charge, made only by the ignorant and presuming, but it is charitable to this peremptory critic to think he has condemned these five men without knowledge of them, for, if he does know them, he has merely condemned himself.

I have already credited myself with reference toward real experts; I now say that I or any intelligent, well-educated man can judge both of the qualifications and success of a teacher of English as well as an expert in philology, or in the history or science of literature, or in literature itself can, and probably better. I deny altogether the dictum of this university professor on this point. An experienced New York business man, who never turned a page of a law book, to whom the names of Marshall and Kent may be as unknown as mediaeval Latin, can name the fittest lawyer for a given case with an accuracy far more unerring than another lawyer can. He has had cases of his own; he has seen and heard cases tried; he has noted results. On the same principle, a non-expert in literary science or literature, familiar with teachers and the teaching of English, can name fit men to teach English. The poorest board of selection for such a position, absolutely the poorest I can just now think of, would be a group of "trained specialists" for whom this critic offensively arrogates the sole right even to "discuss" the question.

I do not pretend to guess who is "behind the arras" here. I suspect it is some one whom I, like Hamlet, have taken for his better. I merely make my pass at him and bid him, "Take thy fortune."

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Elm Knoll Farm, West Brookfield, Mass., March 21, 1898.

YELLOW JOURNALISM [illegible]

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can nothing be done to lessen the evil of the new or yellow journalism of Greater New York? At the present writing there seems to be a disposition on the part of the self-respecting citizens as well as the self-respecting press of our greater city to surrender to this seemingly irrepressible nuisance. Our quiet Sabbath is outraged by the cry of "Extra," the contents of which have no basis in fact. We have been plunged into war numberless times during the last month, and we have read interviews from the President down which have been nothing more than unblushing lies. Their handling of public questions is diabolical. They issue extras half hourly, containing imaginary solutions, guessing often enough to hit the truth; when the facts become known, forgetting all about the contradictory statements they have made, they say, "We told you so; way back in our issue of a week ago will be found an exact statement of the facts as they exist to-day. Are we not smart?" This is new journalism. To use an athletic term, new journalism is "overtrained." The alleged enterprise which started it on its mad career has become "stale and blasé," and what a price we pay for its present overwrought condition! Next to National dishonor there can be nothing more harmful to the community in general than our present yellow journals. They are a stench in the nostrils of our National life. Is there no balm in Gilead? Occasionally a self-respecting newspaper exploits their methods; here and there a clergyman, at risk of persecution, boldly characterizes their infamous practices as they deserve, but they still continue their nefarious traffic. The better class of our community is smarting under their abuses. With the co-operation of our self-respecting journals the people will rise in unison and an army of men and women will gladly stand for this much-needed reform. How? We (thousands of us) would gladly wear for a period of thirty days some distinguishing badge, ribbon or button as a silent protest against new journalism, which would so shame the readers of yellow newspapers (the names of which it is unnecessary to mention) that they would as lief fondle a mad dog as they would be seen reading these papers. I have sent a similar letter to the other self-respecting newspapers of this city, and it rests with you and them if we (the people) are by this method (or any other that may be discussed) to drive these iniquitous schemers into the paths of old journalism or out of business.

AN AMERICAN.

New York, March 22, 1898.

The Charter Celebration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From a paragraph in your issue of this morning under the heading of "City Money Not to be Used" we learn that the proposition to expend $50,000 of the public funds in what is spoken of as "the charter celebration" has been defeated. This is certainly the best thing that has yet occurred under the new regime, and if it be an indication of the temper that is to prevail in our city councils, we may have good reason to congratulate ourselves on the advent of Greater New York. Assuming that there can be any need of such a celebration at any time, there is surely wisdom in the suggestion of Councilman Christman that the time for it has not arrived. In the future, say a hundred years from now, if, and when it is ascertained that, consolidation was a movement in the right direction, and our city can look back upon a century of judicious and successful administration of its affairs, with all its departments in approved working order, and can contemplate with entire comfort its financial condition, it may be in order to have some such celebration; although even then there may be no occasion whatever for the expenditure of $50,000 of public money to make the event a success.

In any and all proper public work there need not be and should not be in our Municipal Government anything like parsimony; but in all things there ought to be prudence.

Q. MCADAM.

Nyack, March 19, 1898.

Spring Flowers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day Mr. G. B. Hendrickson writes of finding on the 19th one specimen of the Claytonia Virginica, or Spring Beauty, but no hepaticas, wherefore he is "compelled to regard the Spring Beauty as our earliest flower." On my table here beside me is a large bunch of hepaticas, which we gathered on the 18th. Our Spring Beauties as yet show no sign, though we are watching their haunts closely.

L. W. B.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., March 21, 1898.

The First Wild Flower.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of March 21 appeared a letter from a botanist at West Farms, saying that the Claytonia Virginica, or Spring Beauty, had been found at West Farms on March 19, and your correspondent claims for it the honor of being our first wild flower.

I must say a word for the Hepatica, or Liverwort, which on March 20 was growing here in profusion.

I. K. B.

Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., March 22, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The New Servant's Methods.

Mrs. Holmes—Have you anybody you can refer me to?

Menial—Oh, yes; I have come prepared to exchange references with you.—Boston Transcript.

Commendable Ambition.

"Then you don't believe in prestige derived from ancestors?"

"Not a bit; I believe in fixing things so my ancestors will derive prestige from me."—Chicago Record.

Momentarily Forgetful.

"Doctor, who was that man that screeched and yowled so loud when you were pulling his tooth?"

"That was a Christian Science friend of mine."—Chicago Tribune.

The Wrong Word.

"Newspapers make use of some very strange expressions," remarked Mrs. Snaggs.

"Do they?" replied her husband.

"For instance, here is an article which speaks of speculators pocketing their losses, when I should suppose that they really unpocketed them."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

After the Concert.

Mr. Wellwood—How did you like Mme. Mebley?

Miss Highrocks—She was wretched.

Mr. Wellwood—I'm astonished to hear you say that. I thought she was in fine voice.

Miss Highrocks—Oh, her voice may have been all right, but I'm sure the gown she wore never could have been made in Paris.—Cleveland Leader.

ILL-FATED.

J. Law Redman in The Fishing Gazette.

This came to pass: the sky grew dark,
A wondrous wind swept o'er the sea,
And rude waves smote a laboring bark,
And roared like fiends in revelry.
Then loud above the creaking spars,
The furious hell of storm's discord,
A cry rang out that sought the stars—
The frenzied cry, "Man overboard!"

The beetling seas bore hard behind,
Their summits capped with glistening foam;
And screaming furies in the wind
Forbade the ship in "stays" to come;
And bobbing there within the deep,
The rushing waters in his ears,
The man essayed to climb the steep,
The vast and yielding hemispheres.

And there he swam alone with death;
Beneath the water sobbing slips;
How fiercely drawn his quick'ning breath
Between his bloodless lips!
And lo! like one who views the past,
Sweet vistas soon to be forsook,
He turned his head and for a last
Heart-broken, lingering look.

* * * * * * * *

A sun-kissed stretch of yellow sand,
A dimpling waste of sunlit sea,
That lately roared when Wizard's wand
Disturbed the Summer harmony.
A ravaged form there, dark and still,
Unmoved, unknown, forsook, forgot;
Yet once it braved the tempest's will,
Creature of circumstance—or what?

CHINA KNEELS TO RUSSIA

Li Hung Chang and Chang Yin Huan to Represent Her at the Forthcoming Conference.

SMALL HOPE OF EASIER TERMS

No Reply Yet Made to the French Demands and Awaiting Further Action on the Part of France—Loan Not Popular in London.

LONDON, March 23.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"China has not yet formally replied to the French demands. She is passively awaiting further French action. Li Hung Chang and Chang Yin Huan have been appointed to represent China at the forthcoming conference with M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, who has received special powers. Both are credited with strong Russian sympathies, but there is little hope of obtaining any practical abatement of the original Russian demands. Last night (Monday) the Emperor granted an audience to all the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen at the Summer palace.

"M. Pavloff's intended departure from Pekin has been postponed until August."

The Times, commenting editorially on the dispatch of its Pekin correspondent, regards the postponement of M. Pavloff's departure from Pekin as "tantamount to an approval by his Government of M. Pavloff's peremptory methods."

The Times publishes a letter signed "Shanghai," to which it attaches importance, whose writer alleges that Li Hung Chang and Chang Yin Huan, who are representing China in negotiations with M. Pavloff, are definitely committed to support the Russian policy, and that Li Hung Chang actually informed M. Pavloff of all the details of the British proposals as to the Government loan on the day they were confidentially submitted to the Tsung-li-Yamen.

FRENCH DIPLOMACY IN LONDON.

De Courcel Visits the Foreign Office and the Russian Embassy.

LONDON, March 22.—There is considerable speculation as to the fact that, after a hurriedly convened Cabinet council to-day, the French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, arrived at the Foreign Office and remained the unusual time of two hours, afterward visiting the Russian Embassy.

There were also frequent consultations between the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council; Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, Government leader in the House of Commons, and, in the absence of Lord Salisbury, Acting Foreign Minister, and Sir Thomas Sanderson, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

CHINESE MURDERER SHIELDED.

Slayer of an American Student Protected by the Militia.

SHANGHAI, March 22.—Further telegrams from Chung-King-Fu regarding the sacking of the Methodist Medical Mission in the Kiang-Peh country show that the Chinese militia is now there in large force, and refuses to allow the execution of the death sentence passed upon the murderer of the student who was killed at the time the rioters destroyed the mission.

The foreign Consuls have demanded that the Taotai disperse the militia, execute the murderer, arrest the leaders of the rioters, pay 500 taels for the property destroyed, allow the mission to reoccupy its premises, and engage to protect the members of the mission.

RAISING THE CHINESE LOAN.

Oversubscribed in Berlin, but Its Success in London Doubted.

BERLIN, March 22.—The Chinese loan was largely oversubscribed here to-day.

LONDON, March 22.—There was no rush here to subscribe for the Chinese loan, and it is doubtful whether the amount will be covered.

FRENCH LOSS IN MADAGASCAR.

Six Officers and 100 Men Killed by the Insurgents.

PARIS, March 22.—The Siècle to-day says a French expedition sent against Bossiriris, in the Island of Madagascar, has met with a serious reverse, six officers and 100 men being killed. The insurgents, it is added, also captured a number of rifles and 125,000 cartridges.

THE O'GRADY DEAD.

The "Plan of Campaign" First Put into Execution on His Estate.

DUBLIN, March 22.—The O'Grady of Kilballyowen, County Limerick, upon whose estate at Herbertstown the "plan of campaign" was first put into execution, is dead. He was born in 1844, and was head of the ancient sept of O'Grady. His full name was Thomas de Courcy, (The O'Grady.)

STEAMER VILLE DE ROME LOST.

French Liner Wrecked Off Port Mahon in the Balearic Isles.

MARSEILLES, March 22.—The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamer Ville de Rome has been wrecked off Port Mahon, Balearic Islands. The Ville de Rome had on board 117 passengers, including 30 women. There was no loss of life and the mails were saved.

The French steamer Ville de Rome was built at Glasgow in 1881. She is of 1,870 tons gross register, is 314 feet long, has 34 feet beam, and draws 17 feet of water.

AMERICAN PERHAPS ABDUCTED.

George E. Royal Now Charged with Attempting Suicide.

LONDON, March 22.—George Ernest Royal, the American who was recently placed under detention and confined in a lunatic asylum as a "religious maniac" by the police of Llanelly, Wales, and who was found half naked in the streets at a late hour last night, according to a dispatch from Llanelly to The Daily News, now says that after being paid off by the Captain of the bark Emily at Swansea he was seized in a coffee tavern at night.

He declares that his abductors carried him on board a train, drugged him and robbed him of everything, including his clothing.

To-morrow he will be charged with attempting to commit suicide by leaping out of the window of the infirmary.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Ritchie Says America Will Be the Most Formidable Competitor.

LONDON, March 22.—At the banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce to-night the guests included the Canadians, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Mr. Richard Doboll and Lieut. Gen. John Wimburn Laurie, member of Parliament for Pembroke Boroughs.

The Right. Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, in responding to the toast, "Her Majesty's Government," referred to foreign competition and quoted figures showing that America was destined to be more formidable than Germany as a competitor. He declared that this was due to the energy and determination displayed by both masters and men in the United States, and that Great Britain would do well to imitate America in this respect.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal echoed Mr. Ritchie's remarks.

Other speakers were Lord Selborne, Under Secretary for the Colonies; Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliament for York, and the Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, member of Parliament for East Fife and former Secretary of State for the Home Department.

MR. GLADSTONE AT HAWARDEN.

He Leaves Bournemouth Blessing the Crowd in a Clear Voice—Regarded as His Farewell.

LONDON, March 22.—Mr. Gladstone started from Bournemouth for Hawarden to-day in a royal salon carriage. He walked firmly from his carriage to the train, but was pale. The old statesman was greeted with frequent cries of "God bless you, Sir!" "God's richest blessings rest upon you!" Upon entering the train, Mr. Gladstone turned and said, in a clear voice:

"God bless you all, and this place and the land you love."

The distinguished traveler was loudly cheered as the train departed.

Mr. Gladstone arrived at Hawarden, not much fatigued by the journey.

Along the whole route special precautions were taken to avoid demonstrations when passing stations.

It was noticed that Mrs. Gladstone seemed even feebler than her husband. Everywhere it was regarded as his last journey, and his words on entering the train at Bournemouth are taken as an expression of his farewell to the public.

LONDON, March 23.—The morning papers in referring to Mr. Gladstone's journey from Bournemouth to Hawarden, recall that in one of his latest speeches, after alluding to Liverpool as his birthplace, he continued: "With Hawarden, if it please God, my last acquaintance with light and air is likely to be connected."

CRIMPING SEAMEN AT NEW YORK

Mr. C. T. Ritchie Answers a Question in the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 22.—The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question on the subject, said he was in communication with the British Consul General at New York relative to the reported crimping of seamen at the shipping office of the Consulate.

WANTED TO "REMOVE" KRUGER.

Woolf Joel's Assassin Had Demanded Money to Commit Murder.

JOHANNESBURG, March 22.—At the examination yesterday of Von Welthein, the alleged American, who shot and killed Mr. Woolf Joel, the nephew, partner, and trustee of the late Barney Barnato, in his office here on March 14, Manager Strange, who was present when the murder was committed, testified that the prisoner had continually demanded money of Mr. Joel for the "removal" of President Krüger.

PANAMA RAILROAD STRIKE.

Laborers Demand $2 a Day on the Arrival of the Advance.

COLON, Colombia, March 22.—On the arrival here to-day of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company's steamer Advance, Capt. Phillips, which left New York on March 15, the Panama Railroad laborers struck work, demanding $2 currency per day, instead of the present rate of wages, namely, $1.50 currency per day. All the other wharves are affected by the strike and the steamers are lying idle.

CRISPI'S CASE IN PARLIAMENT.

Radical Italian Deputies Want Him Tried as a Criminal.

ROME, March 22.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the recently submitted report of the Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the charges brought against Signor Francesco Crispi, former Premier, of complicity in the Bank of Naples scandals and of illegal trafficking in decorations.

The Radicals hotly attacked Signor Crispi, demanding that he be put on trial before the criminal courts.

The debate was adjourned.

FRENCH DUTY ON PIGS RAISED.

M. Meline Thinks Reprisals by America Would Be a Mistake.

PARIS, March 22.—During the discussion in the Senate to-day of the bill to increase the customs duties on pigs and pork products, M. Siegfried, representing the Seine-Inférieure, moved to reduce the general tariff on lard from 40 to 25 francs to a minimum tariff of from 25 to 5 francs, pointing out that otherwise other countries, notably the United States, might retaliate.

The Premier, M. Méline, replied that the United States would make a bad mistake in resorting to reprisals, since the United States was the first to protect herself with high duties.

The bill was adopted.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HAWAII.

George N. Curzon Denies the United States Senate Committee's Report.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir James Fergusson, Conservative member for Northeast Manchester, questioned the Government as to whether there was any truth in the accusations brought by the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations against Great Britain in the committee's Hawaiian report to the effect that Great Britain was plotting for the absorption of Hawaii.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, in reply said he did not know whether the published statement of the accusations was authentic, but, if such was the case, he added, there was no truth at all in the allegations made.

Beverly, Mass., to Beverley, England.

LONDON, March 23.—The Suffragan Bishop of Beverley writes to The Times this morning a warm expression of appreciation of Prof. Woodberry's donation on behalf of the Town of Beverly, Massachusetts, for two statues for the Beverley minster. The Bishop notes it as "an interesting example of the warm feeling of the Americans for the British."

Anglo-Belgian Trade Treaty.

BRUSSELS, March 22.—Le Soir learns that the new Anglo-Belgian commercial treaty, arranged in Belgium, will participate in the favored nation clause as regards Great Britain and her colonies, thus securing the benefits of the Canadian preferential tariffs.

Ambassador Hitchcock Sees the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, the new United States Ambassador to Russia, had an audience with the Czar yesterday and presented his credentials.

African Gold Sent to New York.

LONDON, March 22.—The sum of £234,000 ($1,170,000) in gold arrived here yesterday from Africa and was taken for New York at 77s 10d. per ounce.

German Mail Steamship Subsidy.

BERLIN, March 22.—The Reichstag today passed the third reading of the Mail Steamship Subsidy bill.

Burglars Rob a Cemetery Safe.

Burglars broke into the office of Flower Hill Cemetery, North Bergen, N. J., early yesterday morning, and blew the safe open with a charge of dynamite. They secured $1,800, of which $600 was in cash, the remainder being in checks, payment of which has been stopped. The building, which was one story high and of brick, was shattered, the heavy safe doors having been blown to the opposite side of the room, yet none of the watchmen heard the explosion, and the robbery was not discovered until the arrival of Superintendent Bott at 8 o'clock.

Capt. Morris Exonerated.

The British Consul yesterday dismissed the charges of cruelty preferred by the sailors of the Nova Scotian ship Aucyra against Capt. Morris. He permitted the men who desired it to be paid off without completing the three years for which they had shipped. They had two more years to serve. Nearly all of the crew will take advantage of the Consular order.

MISS HAWKES'S CONCERT.

A New Contralto Heard at Mendelssohn Hall.

Miss Eva Hawkes, contralto, introduced herself to the New York public in a concert given at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall last night. She displayed a desire to give as much artistic importance as possible to her entertainment by engaging to assist her Heinrich Meyn, baritone, and the American Symphony Orchestra, Sam Franko, conductor. She selected as her own numbers Grieg's "Autumn Gale," Vidal's "Le Fidèle Coeur," Chaminade's "Bleus," and Bemberg's "A Toi." Miss Hawkes possesses a voice which was originally of excellent quality, to judge from its sound last night, and which contains now some good tones. But it has apparently been injudiciously worked in training, and has become hard and inflexible. The middle register is weak and hollow, and the upper and lower registers sound forced, though they are the more resonant parts of the voice. Miss Hawkes enunciates tolerably and phrases very well, indeed. With the best possible wishes for her, however, it can hardly be hoped that her sincerity, which was made manifest, will so far replace the want of freshness and warmth of quality in her voice as to enable her to take a commanding place among local singers.

Mr. Meyn sang Mozart's "Mentre ti Lascio" with considerable vigor and with appreciation, though not throughout with faultless tone. He was down on the programme also for Schubert's "Aufenthalt" and Schumann's "Widmung." The orchestra, capably conducted by Mr. Franko, played with fine spirit Thomas's "Raymond" overture, and with careful shading Wagner's "Träume." Its other numbers on the programme were a sarabande and a passepied by Mosskowski, and three dances from Edward German's music to "Henry VIII."

A HARLEM OPERA HOUSE ROW.

Proposed Retelling of an Old Story Causes a Disagreement.

There was trouble in the office of the Harlem Opera House yesterday afternoon between Manager George Blumenthal of the theatre and Manager Harrison of "The Ballet Girl" company. Mr. Blumenthal, according to his own story, with the assistance of a couple of stage hands, succeeded in throwing Mr. Harrison into the street.

At any rate there was a fight over a topical song telling a Harlem story six weeks old. The story began one night when the "Whirl of the Town" Company was appearing at the opera house. One evening the members of the Harlem Republican Club bought up the house and attended as a large theatre party. Later it was reported that a member of the company had been made the recipient of a jeweled garter. The story was enlarged and amplified until when it reached the ears of the wives of the club members the domestic circle of Harlem was stirred from centre to circumference.

Then Mr. Harrison came along with his topical song, to be sung by a leading lady of his company, in which the whole story was to be told afresh.

"No, Sir!" said Mr. Blumenthal with great emphasis. "No Siree!"

Mr. Harrison insisted, and within a few moments the end came. No arrests were made.

MUSIC AT CARNEGIE HALL.

Ethelbert Nevin to Give an Entertainment There To-morrow.

Ethelbert Nevin, the composer, will give an interesting entertainment at Carnegie Lyceum, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, Mrs. Henry Ross, and Lewis Coleman Hall are patrons of the event.

The opening numbers will be: Piano soli by Mr. Nevin, "Misericordia," "Il Rusignuolo," "La Pastorella," and "Arlecchino"; Mrs. Julie Wyman will then sing "At Twilight," "La Vie," "Raft Song," "Oh! that We Two Were Maying," "In a Bower," "Love's Rosary," "Dites-Moi," and "There! Little Girl!"

Miss Isadora Duncan will dance three pieces of music by Mr. Nevin, which he calls "Water Scenes." These are "Water Nymph," "Ophelia" and "Narcissus." The last-named composition has been used for the setting of a poem, "The Story of Narcissus," by Raymond Duncan.

The last feature of the programme will be "Floriane's Dream," a pathetic love story by Vance Thompson, which has been set to music by Mr. Nevin for piano and orchestra. This will be interpreted by Mlle. Severin.

An Early Spring Camille.

A plump, comely young lady named Margaret Fuller appeared as the coughing heroine of the famous and now tiresome play called in the American language "Camille," at the Knickerbocker Theatre yesterday afternoon. The audience was invited, and was of the usual ingenuous, unsophisticated quality. The ancient extravagances of Louisa Eldridge as the hungry old woman created screams of laughter. Miss Fuller has a cheerful aspect and a pretty smile. She was perfectly self-possessed, and in attempting to denote the traits of Marguerite Gautier and her many and uncomfortable emotions frequently gave indications of study and training in theatrical technique.

But Miss Fuller has not the artistic temperament, the physical equipment, or the talent of expression required for such a rôle. While her efforts were not pitiably weak and ludicrous, like those of the novice who tried to act Portia on the same stage about a year ago, yet they proved that her ambition, or the wicked encouragement of interested acquaintances, had led her to undertake a hopeless task. Her Armand was Joseph Haworth, and Joseph Wheelock appeared as old Duval.

Tremont Theatre in Boston Sold.

Another meeting of the stockholders of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was decided to accept the offer made by John B. Schoeffel, representing the Tremont Theatre Amusement Company, to purchase the Tremont Theatre in Boston. The terms of the sale were not made public, but Mr. Goerlitz, Secretary of the company, said the amount was more than sufficient to enable the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, Limited, to settle its liabilities.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

To-night's performance of "The Telephone Girl" at the Casino will mark the one hundredth performance, and the management will distribute handsome sugar bowls and creamers.

Miss Josephine Hartman, the pianist, who returned from Europe recently, will appear in New York at Mendelssohn Hall Tuesday evening, March 29. She will be assisted by Mrs. Katherine Fisk, Max Karger, M. Liebling, and an orchestra under the direction of Herman Hans Wetzler. Miss Hartman will play the Beethoven concerto.

Richard Mansfield, who has been making an extraordinarily profitable tour of Western cities, will begin a two weeks' engagement in Boston Easter Monday, and will then present for the first time his play founded on the romance by Jessie Fothergill, called "The First Violin." If this piece is then successful it will be acted in New York, at the Garden Theatre, April 25.

The concert to be given under the management of the Jewell Day Nursery at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon at 3 o'clock for the benefit of the nursery, promises to be one of the most interesting musical events of its kind this season. The programme is as follows: "Etude de Concert," (Schloetzer,) Miss Florence Terrill; sonata, (Boccherini,) M. Jean Gerardy; melodies, M. Pol Plançon, last appearance this season; "Fantasie de Faust," (Wieniawski,) Miss Maud Powell; "The Templar's Love Song," ("Ivanhoe," Sullivan,) Mr. Frangcon Davies; a., Aria, (Bach,) b., Tarantella, (Popper,) M. Jean Gerardy; a., "Absence," b., "Spring Song," (Arthur Hyde,) Miss Ethel Hyde; songs, M. Pol Plançon; a., Romance, (Svendsen,) b., Caprice, (Ogareff,) Miss Maud Powell; cantilations—a., "Lorraine, Lorraine, Lorree," b., "Riding Thro' the Broom," (Stanley Hawley,) Mr. Frangcon Davies.

Two Failures in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—Two failures were reported here to-day. The Cincinnati Elevator and Warehouse Company of 334 East Court Street assigned to Henry Burkhold. Assets, $50,000; liabilities about the same. Adolph Wood of California is President of the company and B. R. Cowen Secretary and Treasurer. The Oakley Distilling Company of West Ninth Street assigned to M. T. Corcoran. Liabilities, $40,000; assets not more than half that sum.

INGERSOLL DRAMATIC CLUB

Its Sixth Annual Performance Cleverly Acted in a Private Theatre.

"GUARDSMAN" BY AMATEURS

Two Hundred Society People Witness the Play at Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's Home—Music by Anton Seidl Between the Acts.

The event of chief social importance yesterday was the sixth annual performance of the Ingersoll Dramatic Club, which took place in the evening at the home of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, 220 Madison Avenue. The play was acted by a clever amateur cast, and was followed by a supper and dance.

The club gets its name from the fact that it was organized about six years ago by Col. Ingersoll's daughter, Miss Maud R. Ingersoll, and his niece, Miss Eva Ingersoll Farrell, the play being then given in the little theatre of his Washington home. He has been in the home he now occupies, and which Perry Belmont lived in before him, about three years, and the annual play was given last night in the attractive theatre on the fifth floor, which is lighted by electricity. It holds about 200, and that number were invited. As the Colonel explained it yesterday: "We would like to have had more, but you know people have a habit of taking up space."

The play acted was "The Guardsman," a comedy formerly acted at the Lyceum Theatre, and produced by the club by special permission of Daniel Frohman. It concerns an impecunious guardsman, Capt. Sir Eustis Bramston, who is on the hunt for an heiress and finds and wins her in the person of Daphne Lovell, an American protégée of his aunt, Lady Jones, after having first fallen in love with her without knowing how financially desirable she is. His uncle, Sir James Bramston, in an effort to separate the lovers, succeeds in marrying off five couples. The play is full of amusing complications. Rutger B. Jewett, as Sir James, and Thomas S. Jevons, as Hanburry Hakes, were notably clever.

Marshall McLean, who played the hero, was stage manager, but the actors played their parts according to their own ideas. Harold Seymour Andrew was property man, and Miss Ingersoll acted as prompter. Three scenes were required—The Mall and St. James's Park, Lady Jones's drawing room, and Sir James's quarters. The first and second were constructed from the theatre's regular properties. The third scene and all the costumes were got ready by the young actors themselves.

The guests began to arrive about 8 o'clock, and about 9 o'clock the curtain rose. Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, the Misses Brice, Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred. Pierson, and Miss Daisy Pierson; Harrison Grey Fiske, the playwright, and his wife, Minnie Maddern Fiske; Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, John W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Lounsberry, Tom Karl, who gave a solo later; Dr. Richard H. Derby, Commander Harry Lyon of the United States dispatch boat Dolphin, and John Lyon Gardiner and Miss Gardiner were present.

A striking feature of the evening was the playing between the acts by Anton Seidl's Orchestra, led by Mr. Seidl himself. The comedy lasted about two hours, when the audience descended, highly pleased, to take supper with the actors in the dining room. The chairs in the theatre, which has a level floor, were meanwhile removed, and the guests returned afterward for a dance, the music being furnished by Sherry's Orchestra.

"The Guardsman" is the second piece Mr. Frohman has given the club the right to play. The cast last night was:

Sir James Bramston……Rutger Bleecker Jewett
Capt. Sir Eustis Bramston……Marshall McLean
Archibald Clinton……William Savery Lower
Gen. Kenneth Blazer……John Lovejoy Elliott
Hanburry Hakes……Thomas Seton Jevons
Miles……Henry Stokes
Martin……
Park Keeper……Frederick Stuart Greene
Boy……Henry Seymour Jewett
Lady Jones……Mrs. A. Lawrence Phillips
Lucy Greville……Miss Bessie Reynolds Finley
Daphne Lovell……Miss Eva Ingersoll Farrell
Kitty Masters……Miss Florence Lauterbach
Thompson……Miss Rita Burgess

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Laila Baldwin Morton gave the last of her "Sketches of New York," in the assembly room of the Waldorf-Astoria, at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The families of the Maine victims are to have another benefit—Ricci's violin virtuoso concert, which will take place at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, April 1, in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The engagement of Miss Helen Frances Coolidge of Brookline, Mass., to W. F. Owens of the Stock Exchange firm of Beers & Owens has been announced. The marriage will take place after Easter.

Miss Ada Webster Ward talked on the history of Russia and its present situation in her course on "The Making of Modern History" at the home of Mrs. James W. Pinchot, 2 Gramercy Park, at 3 P. M. yesterday.

Miss Jennie Dutton of 117 West Fifty-eighth Street will give a musicale at 11 o'clock on the morning of April 5, in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, Miss Lillian Littlehales, Reinhold Herman, and William Lavin assisting her.

Philip Hauser, organist of the new German Lutheran Church, on Sixty-eighth Street, near First Avenue, gave the second of two organ recitals for its benefit in the church yesterday evening. Carl Hauser, his brother, a violinist, and Dr. F. D. Lawson, tenor, assisted him.

Will C. Macfarlane gave his thirty-fourth free organ recital at All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday evening. Miss Elizabeth Dodge, soprano, and Miss Eleanor Stuart Patterson, contralto, assisted him, singing in solos and duet.

The last lecture of the course on English cathedrals, by Alfred M. Collett of Oxford University, for the benefit of the Manhattan East Side Mission, will be given at Sherry's this afternoon at 3 P. M. The University of Cambridge will be described, and the lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

Miss S. C. Very delivered the third in her course of lectures on "The History of Music" at the home of Miss Rosalie Zimmermann, 11 East Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday morning. The proceeds will aid the fund to establish a vacation school at Bloomfield, N. J. Miss Very will talk before the Harlem Philharmonic Society tomorrow.

Mrs. Henry J. Gielon closed her course of Lenten readings at the home of Mrs. George D. Russell, 170 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The selections read were from the Southern stories of George W. Cable and Paul Dunbar. Much interest has been taken in these readings, and this year's course has been the most successful of any yet held.

The anniversary breakfast of the Cambridge Club was held yesterday morning at the Lincoln Clubhouse, in Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Pillsbury, President of the club, gave a cordial greeting to the women assembled, while among those who made addresses were Mrs. B. T. S. Benison, Mrs. Jennie June Croly, Mrs. Margaret Welch, Miss Hamilton Ormsbee, and Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden.

Gilmour—Oakley.

Miss Ida Augusta Oakley, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. John G. Oakley, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Washington Avenue, was married last night to Benjamin Roberts Gilmour. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father in the presence of about 500 friends and relatives in the Centenary Church. Miss Gussie Gilmour was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss A. J. Hand and Miss J. M. Brower. W. B. Phyfe was best man. The ushers were James Gilmour, C. E. Hamilton, and J. J. Wilson. A reception followed in the church parlors. The couple will take a Southern trip, and on their return will reside in Yonkers.

Married Sixty-one Years.

WESTFIELD, N. J., March 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob V. Coles of Netherwood to-day quietly celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of their wedding. For fifty-four years they have occupied the house in which they now reside. Mr. Coles has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He is eighty-five years old and his wife is eighty-two.

WALTER C. GILSON DEAD.

Secretary of the Union League Club Succumbs to Heart Disease in His Law Office.

Down-town business men were shocked to learn yesterday of the sudden death of one of the most popular members of the bar in this city, Walter C. Gilson, the Secretary of the Union League Club, who was stricken down in his prime by heart disease.

Mr. Gilson had been a healthy man for years, but a few months ago he told an acquaintance that his physician had forbidden him bicycle riding. For the last three or four days his vitality had been a trifle impaired by a cold, complicated with a cough. He went to business as usual yesterday, and shortly before noon was seated in his private room in the law offices of his firm, Stanton, Gilson & Hopkins, on the third floor of the Bank of Commerce Building, dictating to a stenographer, when the fatal attack seized him, and he fell back in his chair. A physician from the Travelers' Insurance Company, in the same building, and one from the Mutual Life Insurance Company across the street were hastily summoned. He died in a few minutes, just after the first doctor arrived, at 11:50 A. M.

Walter C. Gilson was born on Feb. 14, 1854, in Worcester, Mass., and spent his boyhood at Westborough, a neighboring town. His father, Walter H. Gilson, was in the Cuban trade, and largely interested in municipal contracts at Havana. The latter has been dead several years, but Mr. Gilson's mother, whose maiden name was Miss Lois Clark, now survives him. The Gilson family removed to Jersey City, while Walter was a boy, and there he was prepared at Hasbrouck Institute for the United States Military Academy at West Point. He did not go there, however, but studied law instead, being graduated about twenty-two years ago from the Columbia Law School. While a student there he was also at work in the law office of Edwin W. Stoughton, who was counsel for Rutherford B. Hayes in the Hayes-Tilden controversy, and who served under Mr. Hayes's Administration, from 1877 to 1879, as United States Minister to Russia. Mr. Gilson remained in Mr. Stoughton's office shortly after being admitted to the bar, and in 1877 went to the law firm of Wilson & Wallis, at 48 Wall Street, as a clerk, being employed by that firm and its successor, Marsh, Wilson & Wallis, until Jan. 1, 1883, when he was admitted to partnership. In December, 1895, he joined with Henry Stanton, forming the firm of Stanton & Gilson. A few months ago Milton Hopkins was admitted to partnership.

Mr. Gilson was Secretary of the Grant Monument Association and active in the monument dedication ceremonies last year. In January, 1896, he became Secretary of the Union League Club, and had held the office ever since, being in his third term when he died. He was recently chosen Director in the American Surety Company, and was a member of the Metropolitan, City, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and New England Society.

Mr. Gilson was a successful lawyer, being especially strong in corporation law. He was a bachelor, and had lived at the Union League Club for eight or ten years. He once had a pew in the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Gilson's body was taken to an undertaking establishment temporarily, and will now remain at the Union League Club until to-morrow morning. The funeral will take place at 10:30 o'clock, in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, at Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue. Mr. Gilson's cousin, William W. Johnson, came from Westboro last night, and will return at noon to-morrow with the body for burial.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Wheelock G. Veazey.

Wheelock G. Veazey of Vermont, soldier and lawyer, and formerly a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, died last evening in Washington, D. C. He was born Dec. 5, 1835, in Brentwood, Rockingham County, N. H., and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, Dartmouth College. He studied law in the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Windsor County, Vt., in December, 1860. He began to practice in Springfield, Vt., and when the civil war began he enlisted as a private in Company A, Third Vermont Infantry. He was made Captain of that company in May, 1861. In August of the same year he was made Major, and in the Fall of 1862 he became Colonel of a Regiment. Later he was Chief of Staff of Gen. William F. Smith.

Upon returning from the army at the expiration of his term of service, in the Fall of 1863, he resumed his law practice in Rutland. One year later he was elected Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of that State, and he was repeatedly re-elected to that office until 1872, during which time he prepared and published nine volumes of decisions. In the Fall of 1872 he was elected State Senator, and the following year he was appointed a Register in Bankruptcy. In 1879 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and he continued to hold that office by legislative biennial elections until his appointment as Inter-State Commerce Commissioner in September, 1889. Soon after going on the bench he was appointed a Commissioner for revising the statutes of the State, and also upon the question of court expenses.

He was delegate at large from Vermont to the Republican National Convention that nominated Gen. Hayes for the Presidency. He was a charter member of Roberts Post, No. 14, G. A. R., at Rutland, and was its first Commander. He was Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Vermont in 1871, 1872, and 1873. He served as Judge Advocate General upon the staff of the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1877 and 1888.

For many years Mr. Veazey was one of the Trustees of Dartmouth College and of other educational institutions. He received the degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth in 1886.

He was married June 22, 1861, to Miss Julia A. Beard, daughter of Albin Beard, proprietor and editor of The Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph.

Mgr. de Concilio.

Mgr. Januarius de Concilio, rector of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, died yesterday at the rectory, on Ninth Street, from a complication of diseases, which terminated in rheumatism of the heart. Mgr. de Concilio was born in Naples, Italy, on July 7, 1835. He began his education at the College Brignoli Sali, Rome, and completed it at Geneva, where he was ordained in 1860. He came to the United States in 1861 and went to Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., where he became Professor of Theology under Bishop Bayley.

Shortly after he was appointed curate of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, where he remained two years. He then became curate of St. Mary's Church, Jersey City. This parish embraced all the northern section of old Jersey City, and when the section adjoining Hoboken became thickly settled, it was made the parish of St. Michael's, in 1867, and Mgr. de Concilio was made its rector. Under his charge it grew to be one of the most important parishes in Hudson County. In addition to building an imposing church edifice, he erected a parochial school, in which 1,200 children are taught, and established an orphan asylum, in which 600 children are comfortably provided for.

In conjunction with Father Senez of St. Mary's Church, he established St. Francis Hospital, in which patients are received without regard to their religious faith. If they are willing to pay they may do so, but if not, they are cared for without charge. The staff includes all the most prominent physicians of the city. St. Michael's Club was also founded by Mgr. de Concilio, and it was through his efforts that the handsome home it occupies was erected.

The title of Monsignor was bestowed upon him by the Pope in 1887, in recognition of his services, and also as a reward for his theological writings, which have come to be regarded as text books by the Church. Some of these are "Catholicity and Pantheism," "The Glories of Mary," "A Treatise on Logic," "Science and Religion," and "St. Thomas's Opinion on the Land Question," (which was written in contradiction of Henry George's theories.) He also wrote two plays for the use of Catholic dramatic societies. They are called "The Irish Heroine" and "Woman's Rights."

The funeral arrangements, which will be superintended by Bishop Wigger, had not been completed last night.

Mrs. Diancy Pickering Abbott.

Mrs. Diancy Pickering Abbott, the mother of Surrogate George B. Abbott of Kings County, died at her residence, 96 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon after a short illness of pneumonia. She was born in Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y., on May 8, 1819, and was the widow of Benjamin F. Abbott, formerly a shipping merchant of New York, who died six years ago. Mrs. Abbott came of a distinguished New England ancestry, the Pickerings of Salem, who came to this country in 1637, and among whom were many of those who took a prominent part in the foundation of the American colonies. She leaves two children, Surrogate Abbott and Mrs. Alice May Scudder of Jersey City, wife of the Rev. John L. Scudder. The funeral will be held at the house on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock and the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary, will officiate.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARGARET SCOTT, sister of Gov. Bradley, died yesterday at Somerset, Ky.

JOSEPH ROPE, an artist of considerable note, died yesterday at Salem, Mass., aged eighty-six years.

The Rev. ROBERT S. HARRIS, a well-known South Jersey clergyman, died at his home, at Camden, N. J., Monday night. He was eighty-two years of age, and was the originator of the Children's Day celebration.

Gen. JOSEPH TOLLMAN, one of the "Lilliputians," was found dead in bed yesterday at his home in Richmond, Me. The diminutive "General" entered the show business when he was thirteen years of age, and had been connected with several museums. He was thirty-six years of age.

Mrs. NANNIE VAN NOSTRAND RAYMOND died yesterday in Brooklyn. The deceased was the wife of Dr. Joseph H. Raymond, once Health Commissioner of Brooklyn, Secretary of Long Island College Hospital, and formerly a member of the Board of Education of Brooklyn. She lived at 173 Joralemon Street. The funeral will be private and the interment will take place at Northport.

JOHN F. ANDERSON, who, until his retirement from business twenty years ago, was a member of a wholesale shoe firm in New York, died yesterday at his home, 508 Orange Street, Newark, N. J. He was a native of New York and was 73 years old. He settled in Newark forty years ago. In 1866 he was a member of the New Jersey Legislature. His death was due to cancer of the stomach. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

CLINTON A. BELDEN, one of the best-known practicing physicians in Queens County, died at his home, in Clinton Avenue, Jamaica, Borough of Queens, Monday night. He was born in Springfield, Mass., seventy-two years ago. Dr. Belden was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1854, and two years later became a doctor. He founded the Jamaica lodge of Masons, and was a member of Grace Episcopal Church. He is survived by a widow and one son, who is also a doctor.

JAMES S. OAKLEY, Secretary of the Hudson Trust Company of Hoboken, died suddenly Monday night at his residence, in Montclair, N. J. He was in apparent good health when he left the office of the trust company at 8 o'clock Monday night. He went to his home, and a few hours later died of heart disease. He was for twenty years connected with the American Exchange Bank of New York. He left the New York bank to take the position he held with the trust company. He is survived by his widow and three children.

Funeral of Dr. J. C. Zachos.

The funeral of Dr. J. C. Zachos, for twenty years curator of Cooper Union Institute, took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Collyer officiated. The casket was covered with many floral offerings, the tributes of friends and relatives. The pall bearers were Gen. H. L. Burnett, President of the Ohio Society of New York; ex-Mayor Strong, S. S. Packard, Andrew J. C. Foye, Milton T. Southard, A. D. Juilliard, and Judge Warren Higley. Among the attendants at the funeral were Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker, ex-Mayor Hewitt, D. N. Botassi, the Greek Consul, and B. Kinoscopoulos, the United States interpreter at the Immigrant Receiving Station. The burial will be in the family plot at Newtown, Mass.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Easter Suggestions.

Vases, Loving Cups, etc., in artistic glassware, **C. Dorflinger & Sons,** 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., N. Y.

There is but one Angostura Bitters—Dr. Siegert's, imported from South America. Beware of the "just as good" dangerous substitutes.

Carl H. Schultz's Distilled Carbonic is the best table water.

E. & W. "Loma." **E. & W.**
A new collar.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On Tuesday, March 22, 1898, of pneumonia, Diancy Pickering, widow of Benjamin F. Abbott, in her 79th year.
Funeral from her late residence, 96 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

BERLIN.—On the 10th inst., at San Diego, Cal., Walter G., son of Henry and Sarah C. Berlin.
Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Wednesday, March 23, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BUCK.—March 21, 1898, Charlotte Spofford, widow of Richard P. Buck, in her 86th year.
Funeral from her late residence, 40 Livingston St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

CRAMPTON.—On Monday, March 21, at Tucson, Arizona, Cecilia, only daughter of Ida Foster and the late Eugene Wilson Crampton, in the 18th year of her age.
Funeral private, from her late home, 179 New York Av., Brooklyn.

GILSON.—On Tuesday, March 22, Walter C. Gilson, in the 45th year of his age.
Funeral from the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th St., at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday. Interment at Westborough, Mass.

OAKLEY.—Suddenly, at his home in Montclair, N. J., March 22, 1898, James S. Oakley, in his fifty-first year.
Funeral from his late residence, 28 Lexington Av., at 3 P. M., Thursday. Carriages will meet 2:10 train from Barclay St., New York.

POST.—At Paterson, N. J., on Monday, March 21, 1898, Sarah Post, widow of John A. Post, in her 91st year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Martha A. Wilcox, 365 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.
Kindly omit flowers.

RAINS.—At the homestead, Newburgh, N. Y., March 21, 1898, General George W. Rains, in his 82d year.
Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, March 23, at 2:30 P. M.

SCHMIEDER.—At Cuernavaca, Mexico, Sunday, March 20, Lulu Schmieder, only child of L. Edward Schmieder and Louise M. Schmieder of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

TOWNSHEND.—Mary Nichols, wife of John Townshend, at her home, 302 W. 73d St., on Monday, March 21.
Funeral at St. Thomas's Church on Wednesday morning, March 23, at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

YARRINGTON.—Entered into rest at the rectory, Greenwich, Conn., Saturday, March 19, 1898, the Rev. Benjamin Mowatt Yarrington, aged 86 years.
Funeral at 3 o'clock Wednesday, at Christ Church. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 2 P. M.

THE POSTPONED FUNERAL OF THE UNfortunate men who perished in the Bowery fire Sunday, March 13, will take place from St. Augustine's Chapel, 107 East Houston St., on Wednesday forenoon at 11 o'clock. The Vicar Kimbal presiding. Services will be under the management of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company.

Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT,
FRANK E. CAMPBELL.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 22.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ANDERSON, Frederick, 459 W. 50th	28	20
BRESNAN, Mike, 1,546 Park Av	1	20
BUTLER, Annie, 587 1st Av	45	20
BRANIGAN, James, 238 Bowery	65	18
BAITZ, Edna, 247 Willis Av	37	20
BARTON, Mary, 75 Roosevelt St	38	21
BERRY, Elizabeth, 514 W. 44th St	69	20
BUTLER, Dorothy P., 218th St. and Bolton Road	10	21
BLUMENTHAL, Tilly, 1,355 Avenue A	1	21
BECKMAN, Minna E., 55 2d Av	4	21
BOEHNING, Ernestine, 1,614 2d Av	49	21
BROWNING, Lucinda A., 322 W. 18th	64	21
BLERHMANN, Mary, 46 Forsyth St	3	21
COPITHORNE, Mary, 278 Broome St	81	18
CAFFIERE, Sylvestre, 1,070 2d Av	2	21
CUNEO, Mary, 189 Spring St	24	20
CIARLO, Domenico, 160 Thompson St	58	22
CARSON, John C., 100 Barrow St	29	22
DONOVAN, John, 296 Henry St	25	19
DONNELLY, J., St. Joseph's Hospital	55	20
DILLON, Thomas, Riverside Hospital	3	19
DE CASANOVA, J. R., 55 W. 105th	62	22
EAGAN, Patrick, 19 Vandam St	68	21
EDELSON, Abraham, 237 E. 121st St	1	21
ELMORE, Mary, 165 E. 97th St	25	21
EGAN, John, 14th St. and Rider Av	42	18
FELDMAN, Bertha, 344 E. 8th St	3	21
FLANAGAN, J., St. Joseph's Hospital	16	20
GREEN, William, Colored Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
GALLAGHER, John, 1,605 2d Av	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRIPPO, Giovanni, 437 E. 118th St	[illegible]	[illegible]
GALE, Samuel W., 40 E. 10th St	[illegible]	[illegible]
GILL, Elizabeth M., 23 North Moore	67	[illegible]
GILLINGHAM, A. G., E. 173d St	7	[illegible]
HALL, Frank, Hudson Street Hospital	28	[illegible]
HAZELWOOD, Maud, 404 W. 47th St	42	[illegible]
HAKE, Arthur B., 109 W. 96th St	3	[illegible]
HANNEMAN, A., 301½ E. 59th St	67	[illegible]
HERSCHLER, Kate, Nursery and Child's Hospital	2	19
HESS, John, 428 E. 10th St	40	19
IRVING, John L., 331 W. 11th St	80	20
JACOBS, Mary, 8 Hague St	33	21
JOHNSON, Elizabeth G., 330 W. 47th	35	20
JOHNSON, Benjamin, 161 E. 123d St	22	21
KEATING, Michael, 885 10th Av	36	21
KING, Margaret, 289 E. 114th St	1	21
KAPLAN, Adolph, 237 E. 80th St	41	21
KURTZ, Gottlieb, King's Bridge Road	54	20
LOCURTO, Lena, 325 E. 106th St	1	21
LAHEY, John, 338 E. 39th St	3	21
LUPPOLD, Agnes, 162d St. and Grand Av	70	22
LANDIEN, Ernest, 85 E. 3d St	33	21
LYNN, Charles, 142 W. 103d St	3	21
LIARD, Sarah P., 1,401 Webster Av	62	19
LOPARD, Tillie, 383 Trinity Av	3	20
McINERNEY, Bridget, 347 Water St	48	20
McGOWAN, Nellie, 206 E. 98th St	2	20
McDONALD, Walter, 682 E. 185th St	10	20
MEITZNER, Rose, Westchester	40	20
MOORE, Catharine S., 449 W. 47th	71	19
MALLI, Mary, 51 Lewis St	3	22
MINCKLER, G., 585 W. Broadway	81	21
MAYER, Marguerite, 648 E. 159th St	77	19
MIEHOFER, Mary, Unionport	66	20
MURRAY, Kathalene, 5 Bleecker St	1	21
O'KEEFE, David, 238 E. 40th St	84	21
O'KEEFE, Eugene, 1,251 Park Av	74	20
PAPAAS, Ambrose, 1 James Slip	26	19
PASSON, Frederick, 167 2d Av	52	21
PLASHAS, Annie, 132 Orchard St	2	22
ROBINSON, Joseph, 60 E. Broadway	39	21
ROTHBECK, Florentine, 19 W. 98th	77	20
SHERMAN, Mary, 525 E. 13th St	70	18
SOLE, Henry, 312 W. 4th St	42	20
SCHWARTZ, Hilde, 121 Lewis St	2	21
SHAUER, Josephine, 310 W. 116th St	65	20
SHEA, Patrick, 292 1st Av	68	21
SCHULE, Catharine, 544 E. 11th St	4	21
SABARESE, Michele, 442 E. 115th St	27	22
SPIEL, Bertha, 1,016 Westchester Av	54	20
TOWNSHEND, Mary L., 302 W. 73d St	70	21
TANNER, John H., 464 W. 26th St	67	20
TKACIK, Stephen, 202 E. 7th St	4	22
VAN SLYCKE, Harry, 431 W. 35th	30	19
WOODS, John, 2,777 8th Av	39	21

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
BURNS, Ann, 340 Bond St	60	20
BRENT, Alexander, Kings County Hosp	38	21
CREMMEL, J., 35 Delmonico Place	47	21
CRESSER, J. H., 266 9th Av	37	21
CODDINGTON, Emily, Berriman St. and New Lots Av	67	21
CASSIDY, P., 79 Greenpoint Av	39	20
DARIUS, T., 130 Rochester Av	48	20
DORIS, Sarah, 236 Adams St	56	20
DUFFY, John, 289 Lorimer St	54	19
DOONAN, John, 134 Bushwick Av	69	20
D'ESPOSITO, Salvatore, 146 Van Brunt St	2	21
FRISBIE, James, 1,061 Jefferson Av	39	20
FOLEY, Annie, 198 Clifton Place	6	21
FINLEY, John, 80 Luquer St	20	21
FOSS, Carl, 10 Coles St	31	21
FORTUNE, Sister Mary S., Visitation Convent	62	21
FARRELL, James H., 123 N. 8th St	1	20
GOLDING, A., 65 Kowerhoven Place	49	20
HALL, John, 58 Berkeley Place	81	20
HART, Christy, 164 20th St	22	20
HOGAN, P., 130 Nassau Av	54	20
HAYDEN, H. J., 119 Classon Av	5	21
JOHNSON, Mary A. V., Gravesend Av. and Neck Road	52	21
MORTON, Harry, 74 4th Av	2	21
MEYER, George J., 104 Hamburg Av	2	21
MEIGHAN, Theodore, 597 Park Av	54	20
MEEHAN, Elizabeth, 73 Devoe St	49	20
MAYER, Jacob, 643 Knickerbocker Av	27	21
MULVEY, Owen, 67 Howard Av	69	20
MURPHY, Edward, 96 Ralph Av	3	22
McCULLOUGH, C., 5 Court Square	59	20
McCAULEY, H. J., 816 Central Av	35	20
NUSSBAUMER, E., 1,454 Myrtle Av	1	21
O'BRIEN, John, 967 Franklin Av	1	21
OTIS, Mary S., 367 Grand Av	77	19
O'NEIL, Nora A., 69 Talman St	33	19
PURCELL, Sarah M., 1,269 Herkimer St	73	21
RUEGER, Ludwig, 76 Van Sicklen Av	59	21
RUBENSTEIN, Dora, Kings County Hosp	32	21
ROGERS, Ellen M., 99 Park Place	64	21
RAY, Levi S., 328 Monroe St	82	21
ROBERTS, Elizabeth S., Fort Hamilton	82	21
SCHAECHTELE, Ludwig, 46 Cedar St	17	21
SCHLOSS, Albert, 415 Bushwick Av	6	22
SKULLY, Bridget, Long Island State Hosp	61	21
STANTON, Sally M., 91 Cambridge Place	59	20
TORRE, Francesco, 60 Rapelyea St	42	20
TOOMEY, Winifred, 148 51st St	33	21
VOGEL, William, 202 Keap St	58	21
WILLS, Henry, 198 Meserole St	72	20
WHITTEN, T., 171 Johnson St	69	21
WAITE, George, 29 Webster Place	66	19
WHITE, William, 349 Maujer St	83	21
WARD, James, 153 30th St., N. Y.	59	19
WYMAN, Esther P., 641 Baltic St	51	20
WEINSTOCK, Flege, 189 McKibben	50	20

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—
JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

We have received instructions from a well-known broker to sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 24 and 25, each day at one o'clock.

A phenomenal collection of rich Household Effects, Oriental Arms, Rugs, Statuary, Bronzes with electric attachments, Curios, &c.

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For account of whom it may concern, some extra choice lots of solid Silver, and [illegible] a set of beautiful jewels [illegible] donated by a lady, the proceeds to be devoted in aid of the Cuban cause.

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"Humorous in [illegible] rendering the [illegible] time."—New York [illegible]

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Equitable Gas Light Company of New York.
The New York and East River Gas Company.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the plan of union of Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and The New York and East River Gas Company, and agreement with the Central Trust Company of New York, depositary, dated Sept. 1, 1897, and agreement modifying said plan of union, dated Jan. 12, 1898, are hereby notified that the undersigned, Central Trust Company of New York, is now prepared to deliver certificates for shares of the preferred and common capital stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company upon presentation at the office of the undersigned of said certificates of deposit and as therein provided.

The bonds of said New Amsterdam Gas Co. will be ready for delivery on and after April 8, 1898.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Depositary.

Travelers'
Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
N. E. Cor. Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md., March 2d, 1898.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that Forty Thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of shares of the capital stock of the CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE for cancellation, in accordance with its charter.

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to sell stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 23d day of March, 1898, will be considered and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers. W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000. }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

MINING INVESTMENTS.
H. W. THROCKMORTON,
Mining Investments,
44 Broadway.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$225,176,922
Gold reserve	171,775,960
Net silver	10,800,862
United States notes in the Treasury	39,780,189
Treasury notes of 1890	4,047,661
Total receipts this day	741,193
Total receipts this month	23,864,320
Total receipts this year	298,422,733
Total expenditures this day	861,000
Total expenditures this month	25,355,000
Total expenditures this year	297,342,825
Deposits in National banks	31,511,650
National bank notes received for redemption	130,334
Government receipts from customs	801,201
Internal revenue	429,519
Miscellaneous	10,477

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

All the news that came from Washington yesterday—and there was an abundance of it—seemed to be of depressing character. At the opening of the market some disposition developed in rather important quarters to provide support for conspicuous stocks, but that tendency lasted only a little while. Before the day was far advanced quotations showed pronounced weakness, and the net changes of the day were with practical uniformity on the side of declines. Some losses were substantial. Most of the active stocks fell off more than fractionally.

⁂

London appeared in the market as a seller of almost every one of the American stocks dealt in abroad. Europe apparently was as much deluged with American war news as was Wall Street itself. For the most part hitherto, sensationalism of this kind has not received much attention among holders of our stocks abroad.

Along with London selling came suggestions (not popularly considered serious) of possibilities that recent shipments of foreign gold here might after all be largely drawn back to Europe again. Among sensible people this was set down as indicative of bearish romancing ability.

⁂

Not a single new factor appears in the business situation, except it be that crowding war talk is day by day more and more damping general business activity. West-bound railway business, which might be expected first to show interference on this account, does not yet, however, fall off in any significant way.

⁂

Conservative counsels change not at all. Traders and investors, guided by prudent veterans in the Street, are doing nothing whatever in the market, assuming no new obligations either upon the bull or the bear side.

Certainly no fact is clearer than that nine out of ten standard stocks are to-day selling below their intrinsic values.

After the current period of nervousness is over, after a sensational smash—if, indeed, such a smash be coming—market prices are bound to rush upward, not only with rapidity, but largely.

National scares accentuated by manipulation can count temporarily, but prosperity cannot be snuffed out by passing bugaboos. The Stock Exchange is being fast transformed into a colossal bargain counter.

⁂

Government bonds were fairly steady. There were sales of $10,000 2s, registered, at 98½, and $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 121½.

In State bonds, $1,000 Louisiana Consolidated 4s sold at 101.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	National Lead Co.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. J. Central	2
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1¼
Canada Southern	1	Northern Pacific	¾
Canadian Pacific	1¼	North. Pacific pf.	1⅜
Chi., B. & Q.	2¼	Oregon Short Line	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	Pennsylvania R. R.	¾
Chicago & N. W.	1¾	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Cleve., Lor. & West.	¾	Pullman Car	½
Consolidated Gas	4¼	Reading	⅞
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1¾
Ft. W. & D. City	1	St. Louis S. W.	½
General Electric	⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅛
Illinois Central	½	Southern Pacific	½
K. C., P. & G.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Laclede Gas	2¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Lake Shore	1½	Texas Pacific	½
Louis. & Nash.	1⅜	Union Pacific	¾
Manhattan Cons.	8¼	Union Pacific pf.	2⅝
Met. Street Railway	3⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	2	Western Union Tel.	1⅜
Minnesota Iron	2		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Can. Southern 2d	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1⅛
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	3
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s.	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 4s.	1
E., L. & B. S. 5s.	1½	West Shore 4s.	1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1½		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Merchants' Ex.	116
City	900	New Amsterdam	245
Garfield National	800	Ninth National	90
Hanover	390	Second National	450
Lincoln National	750	Seventh National	108
Mercantile	168		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@5 for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $112,976,537; balances, $5,879,370; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $794,322.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅞ per cent. for short and 2¾@2⅞ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¼@$4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 3-16 and 94½@94 9-16, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15@25c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ½, to 102½, and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅞. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1½, to 84; Erie first preferred, ⅞, to 35; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 49½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 91⅝; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 58⅝; Atchison, ¼, to 11½; New York Central, ⅛, to 114¼, and Erie, ⅛, to 13⅛. British consols declined 1-16 to 111⅝, for money and 111⅞ for the account. The Bank of England gained £44,000 bullion on balance.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 45c. Exchange on London was 25f 28½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.90, in Lisbon at 55, and in Rome at 105.62.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,340,238, against $11,002,838 in the preceding week, and $8,107,256 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $99,404,540, against $85,795,827 in the corresponding period last year.

ONLY A FEW STOCKS ACTIVE.

The number of stocks yesterday traded in to the extent of 5,000 shares or more reached only about half a score, and about half of this list was made up of Western railroad stocks, St. Paul, Rock Island, Burlington and Quincy, Northern Pacific preferred, and Union Pacific preferred. The only other standard railroad stock similarly figuring was Louisville and Nashville, in which transactions were augmented by orders from abroad.

The local traction group figured conspicuously, Manhattan, Metropolitan, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit all going beyond the 5,000-share mark. Besides Sugar, only Tobacco in the industrial list was traded in beyond 5,000 shares.

RECENT MARKET RANGE.

Though toward the end of yesterday's market there seemed to be a close approach to demoralization, a tabulation of the recent range of quotations for conspicuous stocks shows that in not a single instance were prices yesterday made as low as those which were quoted in previous breaks since the Maine catastrophe.

Herewith is an interesting table, showing the low prices of yesterday, compared with both of these low points, being put beside the prices of Feb. 15, Maine disaster day, and contrasted with the figures which were current a year ago yesterday. In almost every instance quotations for these conspicuous stocks are substantially higher than they ruled a year ago, though showing material declines from the level of Feb. 15:

	Mch. 22, 1897.	Feb. 15, 1898.	Low. Since Feb. 15.	Low. Mch. 22, 1898.
Atchison pf.	22½	31⅜	22⅞	24⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	20⅜	41⅜	35	36⅞
Burlington	75½	102½	86⅞	88⅞
Consolidated Gas	151½	193¼	174½	175¼
Louis. & Nashville	47⅜	60	45½	47
Manhattan	93	117¼	94⅞	96⅛
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	30⅛	38⅜	28⅜	31
Mo. Pacific	15	33⅜	22	24⅛
N. J. Central	88	96⅞	89⅛	90
N. Y. Central	102	118⅞	107⅞	108⅛
North. Pacific pf.	36⅛	66⅞	56⅞	59
Northwestern	105⅛	128⅞	113⅛	115½
Omaha	51⅞	77⅛	65	66⅛
People's Gas	81⅛	96⅞	87⅛	88⅜
Reading 1st pf.	46½	51⅛	36	37
Rock Island	67	91⅛	80⅛	81⅛
St. Paul	76⅛	95⅞	85⅞	87⅛
Southern pf.	27½	32⅞	24⅞	25⅛
Sugar	111⅞	138⅞	117½	115⅞
Tobacco	74⅛	92	86	93⅞
Western Union	82⅜	92⅞	83⅛	84⅛

It is to be borne in mind that during the present week New York Central (1 per cent.) and Sugar Trust (3 per cent.) have been quoted ex dividend—thus making New York Central's fair comparison figure of yesterday 109⅛ and Sugar Trust's 118¾.

IT IS GOOD SENSE TO WAIT.

The following is an extract from a London letter regarding the position of American rails:

"American railways are all doing excellently and showing largely increased receipts. Americans themselves have proved their appreciation of the position by buying up their own stocks in the last year from European holders. There has been a fall of from 10 to 25 per cent. in the market value of these stocks in the last few months mainly on the possibility of trouble in connection with Cuba. Spain has shown herself unable to put down the insurrection, and her finances are on the verge of bankruptcy. She can only pay the April coupon on her debt by borrowing from French bankers. They will hardly lend unless they see some prospect of a favorable outcome of the situation. The Bank of Spain itself is in bad shape financially. It seems as if the turning point of the political crisis is very likely to bring an immense buying movement in American stocks. We can see very little reason for fearing much further shrinkage at the present time. So far as we can judge, the floating supply of stocks on this side is small."

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Chicago advices from railroad men show that there is no let-up in the volume of traffic, and the profitable west-bound business continues to increase. There is little or no cutting on this business, although the east-bound rate situation continues demoralized. In spite of the cut rates, March earnings of Rock Island and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will be record breakers if the weather the last ten days continues favorable.

Even if earnings in the last ten days are no better than they were last year, the March returns will compare favorably with the best March prior to 1893. In the Northwest, conditions on St. Paul and Northwest have been favorable, and in the case of St. Paul the gross increase for the month promises to be considerably in excess of $500,000. So far there has been no visible curtailment of business because of the war talk.

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Acknowledging that general business conditions are favorable in all sections of the country and that railroads are doing a magnificent business, with no appearance of its immediate diminution, and that the present prices of our best stocks are below their intrinsic worth from an income-bearing basis, we cannot see that any advance in stocks can be expected until our difficulties with Spain are adjusted and war eliminated from among the probabilities, but before this point can be reached the naval court's decision and the Consular reports, with a message from the President, must be submitted to the houses of Congress for their action on this momentous question, and as these matters must be acted upon with due consideration, some time may yet elapse before the result of their deliberations are made public; in the meantime, one cannot advocate the purchase of stocks in the face of the great uncertainties ahead.

TALBOT J. TAYLOR.

SUGAR TRUST LOSSES.

Much the largest trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was in Sugar Trust's stock, its total of 60,000 shares being double that of any other stock. Finally professional Wall Street begins to pay attention to current reports that insiders have been liquidating the stock as fast as the market would absorb it.

This idea began to be discussed when Sugar Trust stock was selling up around 135, but practically every professional trader on 'Change scouted the notion, and, though the price of the stock is down 15 or 20 points, there have continually been confident purchases.

In some ways it has seemed as though more money were being lost during the current decline in Sugar Trust stock than in any movement in which that erratic and lightning-change specialty has ever hitherto figured, though the present range does not by any means approach some former records. But the professional speculators have never before been such persistent bulls on the property in the face of continuing declines. Hardly a single rally has come in the stock since it broke below 130.

Of the many reports current touching Sugar Trust's affairs none can be authenticated. Representations that insiders have sold out the stock and are prepared for an aggressive campaign against independent outside refineries are heard on every side, but officially no information whatever can be elicited. Throughout the decline of close to 20 points there has appeared uniformly to be an extended short interest; but this feature of the market seems not to have been as real as at times it seemed.

TOBACCO TRUST'S POOL.

Some of the New York members of the pool in Tobacco Trust are engaged in an unhappy controversy with Southern capitalists who joined with them in the movement to put Tobacco stock above par. The New Yorkers allege that one of the pool managers, acting on advice from the South, bought stock beyond what was warranted, and allotted to individual members of the pool more stock than each cared to carry. So sharp has grown the controversy over this issue that it was current gossip on the Stock Exchange yesterday that much of the recent selling of Tobacco Trust stock was traceable to New York insiders who, in their wrath, were not only letting go what they held to be excessive in their allotments, but their entire holdings.

Semi-official statements are still whispered through Wall Street to the effect that four out of five of the important outside competitors of the Tobacco Trust have finally agreed to come into the combination and take new stock for their plants.

CHICAGO BEARISHNESS.

Boston and Philadelphia figured yesterday as buyers of stocks here, though not to quite the extent which has recently been their daily average. Upon the other hand, Chicago continued a persistent seller, and toward the end of the day's business traded more heavily than for a long while past. Practically every one of the Western railroad stocks has been largely sold short by Chicago. From Chicago, therefore, naturally enough, come animated "special dispatches" telling of terrific losses by the railroads through rate wars. Chicago's exaggeration ability induces conservative listeners to go a trifle slow, however, in undertaking market commitments based upon such Western information.

PERILOUS TO SELL ON BREAKS.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co. write:

"The feeling of timidity increases as the nearness for the settlement of the Cuban question approaches, and it is hard to find a bull, as nearly all are bears, with the exception of those on the fence. From the information at hand there is no doubt that the court of inquiry will report that the Maine was destroyed by a submarine mine. As far as the independence of Cuba is concerned, both the President and Congress have determined to recognize its independence. This may not be done to-day, tomorrow, or the next day, but the feeling of the whole country is that it must be done.

"Sugar continues in its downward course, making a new low record for the year. Houses with Washington connections sold quite a few stocks during the last hour. A small amount of gold was taken for import, but the exchange market continues firm, and it is believed that the import movement is over for the time being.

"From the character of the selling, it looks as though some one has information, but whether valuable or not, we would not care to sell stocks after the decline which has taken place since Feb. 15, the day of the Maine explosion."

THE WESTERN RATE WAR.

"One factor has taken a decided change for the worse. The Northwestern rate war has become serious. The Canadian Pacific, the instigator of the war, demands as a sine qua non certain differentials in its favor over the competing American lines. The American lines have as positively refused to grant the concessions. The meeting of traffic agents in this city has abandoned efforts at reaching an agreement, and both sides are now competing for gross earnings at rates which necessitate important net decreases. The Canadian Pacific does not argue that it can make money under the conditions. It merely regards itself as better able to stand the fight, hoping by this means to gain, at some future time at least, some of the desired concessions."

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Such are the views expressed by Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co. in circular letter advices to clients.

IN THE CENTRAL WEST.

Charles Chatsworth Murray contributes to The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune a review of the business situation in the Central West, saying:

The local industrial situation is improving. The demand for stocks of all kinds has been light, because of the uncertainty prevailing in the East. Many of the leading investors have disposed of as much of their local securities as possible, to have large amounts of available funds on hand in order to purchase stocks upon breaks in Wall Street. None of the declines East has been so great as expected, and, consequently, the business for Cincinnati in Wall Street is less than might be expected.

All concerns manufacturing railroad supplies are exceptionally busy. Newspaper reports have from time to time stated the Barney & Smith Car Company was well filled with orders, sufficiently so to keep it busy until August. Regarding this, the Vice President of the company writes: "We are prepared to take orders for June delivery, although it might be late in the month before the deliveries commence; that, of course, depends upon how successful we are in running the works to their utmost capacity every day for many weeks to come."

The business year of this company ends March 31. It is expected the showing for the past business year will be a very great improvement over some preceding ones, but attention is also called to the fact that the company continued dividends longer than most other companies in the same line, following the depression of 1893. June 1, 1895, was the first dividend on preferred stock which was passed, and which is still unpaid. Twelve dividends of 2 per cent. are unpaid on the preferred stock to date. The officers of the company refuse to offer any encouragement as to when a resumption of dividends may be expected, but they feel happy over the outlook.

In many other cities, it is claimed, money is working firmer, and especially so in Chicago, but the supply of funds in Cincinnati banks is still excessive, and interest rates continue low. Possibly Cincinnati is the cheapest money market in the country outside of New York.

AT THE OLD STAND.

Much the most important contributor to the strength which the market has shown was Jay Gould's old partner, Washington E. Connor. Mr. Connor went to his Florida Winter home early in February, but apparently he kept in close touch with market conditions here, for he received the news of last Saturday's panicky smash promptly enough to permit him to catch an express that afternoon bound North, and when the stock market opened last week his forceful work was influential throughout the whole market.

Manhattan Elevated, his own specialty, was made leader of the entire list. It had closed on Saturday around 94 or 95. Monday's opening price, as Mr. Connor was able to make it, was 99. Similar advances were scored in other conspicuous stocks, and forthwith the market bounded.

If the ghost of Jay Gould gets glimpses of Wall Street these days it must have chuckled cheerily over the masterful way in which the conjuring tricks of the old-timers can yet at the old stand toy with Wall Street.

All the week Mr. Connor had pretty much his own way with the quotations. There wasn't a bad development in the Cuban situation which Connor didn't burnish till it fairly glistened in bull beauteousness. In profits his reward is estimated in large figures. Many air castles have been built on what further good things he is to do, or rather such calculations were the fashion till the stock market closed at noon to-day, when the placid announcement came from his office that, having made his turn, he had hurried off to Florida again.—Chicago Tribune.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Determination of Southern Railway to build a line thirty-six miles long between Chattanooga and Stevenson, Ala., to connect with the recently acquired Memphis and Charleston.

Introduction of a bill in the United States Senate to provide that the gold reserve shall be secured by compelling 50 per cent. of the customs receipts to be paid in gold.

Decision of Board of Directors of National Linseed Oil Company to publish no more statements of the condition of the company.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.

Loaded car movement at Indianapolis last week reached maximum limit.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $612,000 additional Northern Pacific prior lien 4s and $275,000 additional Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis consolidated 5s.

Chicago dispatches stating that there is evidently no intention on the part of the railways to stop rate cutting in the near future.

Decrease of $600,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with previous week, an increase of $3,200,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Quiet demand for gold in the open London market, but no purchases of any considerable amount.

Meeting to-day of executive officers of Western roads having membership in the Western Joint Traffic Bureau to consider the future of the organization.

Special settlement in Union Pacific preferred in London market completed satisfactorily.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in March showed increases:

Chicago and West Michigan	$9,168
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	3,462
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis	1,143
Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham	20,358

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside security market was dull and featureless yesterday until near the close of business. Standard Oil again led in activity. This stock opened at 361, with a slight decline, and on small trading held around this figure during the forenoon. With continued decline in the general stock market, further lowering in the price of Standard Oil took place, and at the close a net decline of 5 points for the day was scored by the stock. In sympathy with Standard Oil a net loss for the day was made by Malt common of about 1 point, and by Malt preferred of nearly 2 points. The outside bond market is fairly steady at the figures of the recent decline, and there is likely to be continued firmness in good bonds unless the money market becomes seriously affected.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	212	215
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surf'ce 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	197	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd	11	11½
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	44	47
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	173	175
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	58	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam pf.	64	65
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99½	100
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	108
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	134	138
Standard Gas, New York pf.	150	156
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17½	18½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	101½	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	40	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	37¼	38
Glucose preferred	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	⅛	1⅛
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	21	22½
Malt preferred	70	72
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com	21	22
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	355	357
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	161
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅛
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1⅜
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	47	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

Richard V. Harnett's & Co.'s Sale.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 71 shares Seventh National Bank of Philadelphia, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 40 per cent.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rackawona Mining Company of Elizabethtown; capital, $5,000. Directors—R. L. Hand, Harry Hale, and M. C. Perry of Elizabethtown.

Lancaster Malleable Iron Works of Lancaster; capital, $150,000. Directors—Clarence E. Rood and Eugene Chamberlain, Buffalo; William Brownell, Lancaster.

Phoenix Toilet and Paper Manufacturing Company of West Phoenix, Onandaga County; capital, $50,000. Directors—William H. Hoffman, Stiles Station; N. D. Wood and R. S. Hoffman, Phoenix.

Delaware Valley Creamery Company of Roxbury County; capital, $5,000. Directors—George Montgomery, O. P. More, J. E. More, G. R. Hamma, M. D. Parsons, David Van Dyke, James McIntosh, William Anderson, and F. G. Simmons, Roxbury.

Hampshire Pearl Button Company of Amsterdam; capital, $5,000. Directors—Harvey Chalmers, A. A. Chalmers, Emma C. Chalmers, Annie C. Chalmers, and Helen R. Downey, Amsterdam; Stephen Jorgenson, Hubert Smith, and Walter Smith, Williamsburg, Mass.

The John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company of New York City has certified to the Secretary of State an increase of capital stock from $600,000 to $1,000,000. The liabilities of the company are $107,851, and the amount of its capital stock paid in is $600,000.

Exempt Firemen's Association of the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens. Directors—F. D. Doolittle, J. Joseph Mott, T. W. Dolan, John F. Marsden, and Charles Hoffner, Far Rockaway; T. A. Wellwood, Albert Ringk, M. P. Holland, Frank Baldwin, E. A. Neuman, G. L. Lambert, and Jacob Mohn, Rockaway Beach.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56@56⅛. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 13-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Argentum Juniata sold at .20, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .80, 300 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 1,000 Isabella at .22, 400 Mount Rosa at .14, 1,000 Pharmacist at .07, seller 10, and 100 Standard at 1.65.

On the Mining Exchange, 4,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02½@.02, 10,000 American Flag at .06¼@.06¾@.06½, 6,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼@.09, 500 Elkton at .72⅝, 7,000 Garfield Gr. at .06@.05⅞, 1,700 Golden Fleece at .36½@.37, 500 Havana at .75, 5,300 Isabella at .22¼@.22, seller 30; 13,000 Jefferson at .04½@.05¼, 14,000 Justine at .06, buyer 60, to .03⅝, cash; 1,400 Lillie at .76@.76⅛@.75@.75½, 1,500 Mollie Gibson at .20½, 1,700 Mount Rosa at .13½, 500 Portland at .76@.75⅞, 2,000 Rocky Mountain at .14, buyer 60; 21,000 Sentinel at .01⅜, buyer 30, to .01⅜, buyer 60, to .009½, cash; 5,000 Union at .10½@.10¼, 6,000 Work at .02 @.01½@.02, and 200 Yukon at .14, buyer 60.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.60	1.00	.65	1.00
Alta	.10	..	.11	..
Belcher	.21	..	.20	..
Best & Belcher	.30	.40	.28	.30
Breece	.39	.48	.37	.46
Brunswick	.10	.12	.11	.12
Chollar	.40	..	..	..
Chrysolite	.10	.18	.11	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.65	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.12	..
Deadwood	.75	1.05	.70	1.10
Enterprise Mining Co.	.25	..	.28	..
Father De Smet	.15	.21	.17	.22
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.17	..
Hale & Norcross	1.15	..	1.10	..
Horn Silver	1.30	1.50	1.30	1.50
Iron Silver	.35	.45	.35	.45
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.16	.21	.17	.22
La Crosse	.14	..	.12	..
Leadville	.07	..	.06	..
Little Chief	.13	..	.12	..
Mexican	.27	..	.28	..
Ophir	.40	..	.45	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.08	.05	.09
Potosi	.35	..	.40	..
Plymouth Consolidated	.08	..	.08	..
Savage	.21	..	.22	..
Sierra Nevada	.95	..	1.00	..
Standard Consolidated	1.60	1.75	1.55	1.75
Union Consolidated	.35	..	.30	..
Utah	.05	..	.05	..
Yellow Jacket	.24	..	.25	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	..	..	.76	..
Albany G. M. Co.	..	..	..	.04
Belcher	.20	..	.25	..
Best & Belcher	..	..	.25	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Cons'd	.09	.12	.09	..
Belmont	.10	..	..	..
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.40	..	.40	..
Crown Point	.15	..	.10	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. California & Va.	.70	..	.70	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.02	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	1.00	.75	..
Eureka Consolidated	.10	..	.15	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	1.15	..	1.10	..
Horn Silver	1.20	..	1.20	1.50
Iron Silver	..	..	.35	.40
Julia Consolidated	..	..	.01	..
Kingston & Pemb.	.10	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville, Con.	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Mexican	.25	..	.25	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Occidental	..	..	2.00	..
Potosi	.35	..	.37	..
Savage	.20	..	.20	..
Sierra Nevada	1.00	..	1.00	..
Standard	1.60	..	1.60	1.75
Small Hopes	.90	..	.90	..
Union Consolidated	.33	..	.35	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.25	..
Argentum Juanita	.18	..	.18	..
Alamo	.02	..	..	.02
Anaconda	.30	..	.30	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.09	.12	.09	..
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	.03	..
Golden Fleece	.30	..	.30	..
Isabella	.19	..	.19	..
Mollie Gibson	.20	.24	.21	.25
Mount Rosa	.11	..	.11	..
Pharmacist	.06	.08	.06	.08
Portland	.74	..	.74	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.10	..	.09	..
Work	..	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	.02	.10	.06	.09
Annetta	..	.41	..	.41
Alamo	.02½	.03	..	..
Anaconda	..	..	.30½	.40
Anchoria	.75	.77½	.75	.77½
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	.09½	.08½	.09¼
Cannon Ball	.003½	.004	.003½	.004
Elkton	..	.75	.70	.73
Gold Magnet	.005	.01	.005	.01
Gold Coin	1.00	..	1.00	2.50
Garfield Grouse	.05⅞	.06¼	.05⅞	.06
Golden Fleece	.37	.40	.37	.40
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	.21¼	.22½	.21¼	.22¼
Japan	2.50	5.00	2.50	5.00
Jefferson	.04	.05¼	.04	.05¼
Justine	.03⅝	.04⅞	.03⅝	.04⅞
Lillie	.75	.77	.75	.77
Miami	.39	..	..	.40
Mollie Gibson	.20¼	.21½	.20¼	.20½
Mount Rosa	.13	.13½	.13	.13½
Old Gold	.003½	.006	.003½	.006
Pilgrim	.004½	.006	.004½	.006
Portland	.75	.77	.75	.77
Rocky Mountain	.11	.14	.12	.15
Red Mountain	.08	.09	.08	.09
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.009⅝	.01	.009⅝	.009⅝
Tamarack	.003½	.005¼	.004	.006
Union	.09⅝	.10⅜	.09⅝	.10⅜
Waldorf	.07⅝	.09	.07⅝	.09
Work	.01⅞	.02¼	.01⅞	.02
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

BIG REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Nearly $5,000,000 Involved in an Exchange of Down Town Business Buildings.

One of the largest transactions on record involving real estate in this city has just been brought to a successful close by Broker George R. Read. The contracts call for an exchange between the New York Realty Company (Flake & Dowling) and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the former giving the German-American (formerly Syndicate) Building, at the southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets, and the latter the thirteen-story Wallace Building, 56 and 58 Pine Street, extending through to 26 and 28 Cedar Street, 45.6 by 134.11; the twelve-story Beard Building, 120 and 122 Liberty Street, extending through to 123 and 125 Cedar Street, 45 by 112, and the nine-story building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Howard Street, 60.10 by 98. The interested parties refuse to say at what valuations the different parcels figured in the deal, but it is stated that the total amount involved is little less than $5,000,000.

During its existence of a little less than three years, the German-American Building has had a checkered career and has figured in the real estate records at frequent intervals. The ground on which it stands, a plot front 79 feet 2 inches on Nassau Street and 111 feet on Liberty Street, was purchased by Flake & Dowling in December, 1894, for $937,500. Five months later they disposed of the property to a syndicate composed largely of architects, contractors, and material men, and represented by Lamb & Rich, the architects, for $1,250,000. After the structure had been completed it was out of the public eye for a short period only, until Jan. 4, 1897, when it was sold in foreclosure of a fourth mortgage of $900,000, given originally to satisfy the claims of contractors and material men. John N. Golding, representing Flake & Dowling, bought the property for $2,058,291. About three months later it was again put up as the result of foreclosure proceedings, and was again bought in by Flake & Dowling, the practical result of the sale being the removal of several mortgages with which the building was incumbered.

Throughout these vicissitudes the property was never well rented, and came to be regarded as the "Jonah" among the down-town sky scrapers. Recently, however, what with the introduction of many improvements and more energetic management, it has filled up rapidly, and John N. Golding, the agent, said yesterday that only three small offices are at present untenanted. Despite its unfortunate career it is none the less highly regarded on account of its location and almost certain increase in value. A feature of its construction is also noteworthy—that it is strong enough to carry five or six extra stories if such an increase in height should be considered expedient.

The Wallace Building and the structure at Broadway and Howard Streets were both taken by the Metropolitan Insurance Company in exchange for a number of scattered properties which it had been compelled to take in foreclosure.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 23,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By Order of Executors.)
$20,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Water Script Reg. 1902.
250 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
50 shs. Bank of Kentucky of Louisville, Ky.
50 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank of N. O.
$1,000 Morris and Essex R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Construction Mtge. Regst. Bd., 1901.
$4,000 Rochester City 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$8,000 City Cincinnati 7 3-10 p. c. Bds., May, 1906.
280 shs. Goshen and Deckertown Railway Co.
6 shs. 1st National Bank of Brooklyn.
1,200 shs. New Pittsburgh Mining Co.
(By order of Trustee.)
156 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
$10,000 Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Const. Mtge. Bds., due 1988.
$7,000 City Cincinnati 7 3-10 p. c. Bds., July, 1902.
$1,500 State of South Carolina 6 p. c. Green Consolidation Bds., July, 1876, coupon.
(By order of Administrator.)
150 shs. Yellow Pine Co. pfd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
7 shs. West Side Bank.
26 shs. German-American Bank.
12 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$500 Gold and Stock Tel. Co. 5 p. c. Bd., 1900.
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. prefd. (Hypd.)
25 shs. Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
40 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
40 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
$84,000 Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Ry. Co. 6 p. c. Consld. Bds., Sept., 1893, coupon.
$34,000 Sanford and Lake Eustis Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., Sept., 1895, coupon.
25 shs. Great Eastern Casualty and Ind. Co.
100 shs. Standard Paint Co., N. Y.
3 shs. Bank of New York.
40 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
10 shs. 19th Ward Bank, N. Y.
18 shs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co., N. Y.
35 shs. Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. prefd.
20 shs. N. J. Savings & Loan Asso., Jersey City.
5 shs. United States Mtg. & Trust Co.
15 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 23 Broad Street, (Mills Building.)
Coupons due April 1st from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge.
Southern Pacific of Cal. 1st Mtge. of 1938.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge.
Northern R'y 1st Mtge.
Central Pacific R. R. Co. Land Bonds, ext.
Central Pac. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., (San Joaquin Br.)
Central Pac. R. R. Co. Gold Bonds of 1939.
Morgan's La. and Tex. R.R. and S.S. Co. 1st Mtge.
New York, Texas and Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.

Coupons due April 1, 1898, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston, Texas Central Cons. Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central General Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
52D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND,
53, 55, and 57 Duane St.,
NEW YORK, March 21, 1898.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable MAY 2, 1898, to all stockholders of record at 3 P. M. MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1898.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, March 23, 1898.
Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14th, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. on the stock of the UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due March 30th, 1898, will be paid at this office on and after that date.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 9th, 1898.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company.
COUPON NOTICE.
COUPON No. 10 of the First Mortgage 5% bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf R. R. Co., due April 1, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the offices of the Company, No. 1 Nassau Street, New York City, or No. 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
WM. S. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 18th, 1898.
Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of past due interest, from the earnings of 1897, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 3 and 4, at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 4th.
ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the Welsbach Light Company.
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, March 9, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable March 25, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15th. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn Avenue and Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna., on
TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1898,
at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1897, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1898.
S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

Office of the Second Avenue Railroad Company,
New York, March 22d, 1898.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of the Election of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held on Monday, April 4th, 1898, at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway.
The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock noon and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 31st, 1898, and reopened on the morning of April 5th, 1898.
HENRY E. DOREMUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KINGS COUNTY TRACTION Company, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, March 8, 1898. Notice to Stockholders: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Kings County Traction Company will be held at the office of the said company, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 11th day of April, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said Kings County Traction Company be forthwith dissolved. By order of the Board of Directors. WM. C. COX, Secretary.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. March 8th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1898.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Wednesday, March 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York.
J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

The Mutual Bank,
Cor. 34th Street and 8th Avenue.
New York, March 11, 1898.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the Mutual Bank will be held at the Bank, corner 8th Av. and 34th St., Saturday, March 26, 1898, from one until two P. M.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
135 and 137 Broadway,
New York, March 21, 1898.
The annual election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of next election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, March 29th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 22, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	[illegible]	154	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	......
66⅝	67¾	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	......
125	130	15	American Express	127½	127½	127½	127½	......
6¾	7¼	800	American Spirits Mfg.	7	7	7	7	–½
16½	17½	60	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	......
115⅝	115¾	60,015	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117¼	117⅝	115⅝	115⅝	–2½
105½	106¾	850	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	106½	106½	106	106	–1
..	90	40	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89	89	89	89	......
93¾	94¼	17,638	American Tobacco	95	95⅝	93⅝	94	–1⅝
10⅝	11	1,450	At., T. & S. F.	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	–⅝
24⅛	24¼	1,390	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼	–¾
16	16½	200	Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16½	16	16	–⅜
2⅜	2⅝	960	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–⅜
86⅜	86⅝	6,035	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	87½	87⅝	86⅝	86⅝	–1½
4⅛	5⅜	100	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	–⅜
45½	47	200	Canada Southern	46¼	46¼	46	46	–1
80⅝	81	300	Canadian Pacific	81½	81½	81¼	81¼	–1¼
18	18¼	775	Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	–⅛
88¼	88½	29,500	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	89⅝	89⅝	88⅛	88⅜	–2¼
10	10½	1,100	Chicago Great West	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10	......
87½	87⅝	31,364	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	88⅝	88⅝	87⅝	87⅝	–1½
144	145	37	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	144	145	144	145	......
115¼	115⅝	2,115	Chicago & Northw.	116⅝	117	115¼	115¼	–1½
81½	81¾	8,510	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	83	83¼	81½	81½	–2½
26½	27	480	C., C., C. & St. L.	27½	27½	26⅝	26⅝	–1⅜
12½	12⅝	507	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	–⅜
16½	25	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	–½
175¼	177	395	Consolidated Gas	177	177	175¼	175¼	–4¼
107	109	179	Delaware & Hudson	108½	108½	108	108	......
145	150	40	Del., Lack. & West.	149⅝	150	149⅝	150	......
42⅝	44	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	44	44	44	44	–½
..	..	1	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	......
12¼	12⅜	100	Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	–⅜
33½	34	200	Erie 1st pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	–1½
..	..	100	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	25	25	25	25	–1
31¼	31½	1,040	General Electric	32⅛	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	–⅝
30⅝	31	300	Hawaiian Sugar	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	–⅛
98½	99	580	Illinois Central	98⅝	98⅞	98½	98½	–½
45	47½	150	Illinois Steel Co.	45	45	45	45	......
25	27	100	Iowa Central pf.	26	26	26	26	......
18½	19¼	410	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	19½	19½	19	19	–1¼
40	42	100	Laclede Gas	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	–2¼
12⅝	14	10	Lake Erie & West.	14	14	14	14	......
184	186	870	Lake Shore	185	185	184½	184½	–1½
40	50	25	Long Island	45	45	45	45	......
46⅞	47⅛	7,180	Louisville & Nashville	48⅜	48⅜	47	47	–1⅝
96⅝	96⅞	17,357	Manhattan Con	99	99⅝	96½	96⅝	–2⅝
137¼	137½	9,864	Metropolitan St. Ry.	140	140	137	137⅝	–3⅜
82	85	24	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	......
48½	50½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	50	50	50	50	–2
61½	63	140	Minnesota Iron	62	62	62	62	–1
80½	81¼	1,817	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	81½	81⅝	81	81	–1¼
24	24¼	1,395	Missouri Pacific	24½	24⅞	24¼	24¼	–1⅝
28	28½	400	National Lead Co.	29¼	29¼	28½	28½	–¾
102	102¼	206	National Lead Co. pf.	103	103½	103	103	–⅝
90	90½	2,160	New Jersey Central	91	91	90	90	–2
108¼	108½	2,970	New York Central	108⅝	109¼	108⅛	108⅝	–1⅝
183	185	35	N. Y., N. H. & H.	184½	185	184½	185	......
44½	44⅝	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	–1¼
5⅛	5⅜	900	North American	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	......
20⅞	21	2,060	Northern Pacific	21⅜	21½	20⅞	20⅞	–⅝
59⅛	59¼	14,875	Northern Pacific pf.	60	60⅜	59	59¼	–1⅜
14	14½	500	Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	14	14	–⅝
28	30	200	Oregon Short Line	29	29	29	29	–1
23¼	23⅜	400	Pacific Mail	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜	–⅜
113¼	114	1,719	Pennsylvania R. R.	114	114	113¼	113¼	–⅝
88⅞	89	4,180	People's Gas, Chicago	90⅝	90⅝	88⅝	88⅞	–2⅜
42¾	45¼	110	P., C., C. & St. L.	43	43	43	43	–3
58	60	210	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	60	60	60	–2
168	169	465	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	170	170	168½	168½	–½
15¾	16	955	Reading	16	16	16	16	–½
87	87¼	900	Reading 1st pf.	87⅛	87⅛	87	87	–1⅜
19⅞	20⅛	100	Reading 2d pf.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	–⅞
..	..	8	Rio Grande West. pf.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	–⅜
5½	6⅛	800	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	–⅛
15	17	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	–⅞
6¼	6¾	100	St. L. & San Fran.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
24½	24⅞	170	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25	25	25	25	–½
4	4⅜	200	St. Louis Southw.	4½	4½	4½	4½	–½
9¼	9⅝	150	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–⅛
65	66	200	St. Paul & Omaha	67	67	66½	66½	–1½
15	15¼	400	Southern Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	–½
7⅝	7⅞	1,474	Southern Railway	7⅞	8	7⅝	7⅝	–⅜
25	25½	1,055	Southern Railway pf.	26	26	25⅛	25⅛	–⅞
18¼	18½	1,069	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19	19	18¼	18¼	–⅞
..	..	800	Texas Pacific	9½	9½	9	9¼	–⅜
17	17½	535	Union Pacific	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½	–⅝
48⅛	48¼	18,042	Union Pacific pf.	49⅞	50⅛	48	48⅛	–2⅜
7½	7⅞	100	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	–⅛
5⅝	6	200	United States Leather	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	–⅛
56	56⅛	328	U. S. Leather pf.	56¼	56¼	56⅛	56⅛	–⅜
63	64	300	U. S. Rubber pf.	64½	64½	64	64	–⅜
6¾	7	200	Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
14¾	14⅞	205	Wabash pf.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	–⅛
..	..	200	West Chicago Street	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	–⅜
84½	85	2,256	Western Union Tel.	85¼	85½	84½	84½	–1⅝
1⅞	2⅛	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	......
1⅜	1½	200	Wisconsin Central	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	–⅛
Sales.....		268,365						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000........ 82⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s
5,000........ 89½
1,000c........ 89⅛
20,000........ 89
4,000s3........ 89⅛
1,000........ 89⅛
5,000........ 89
Registered
1,000........ 89⅝
Adjustment 4s
44,000........ 57
4,000........ 56⅞
80,000........ 56¾
4,000........ 56⅞
10,000........ 56⅝
15,000........ 56½
500........ 57
10,000........ 56½
5,000........ 56⅝
6,000........ 56¾
10,000........ 56½
10,000........ 56⅝
10,000........ 56¼
2,000........ 56⅜
3,000........ 56¼
21,000........ 56½
Austin & N W 1st
10,000........ 84¼
Brooklyn R T 6s
1,000........ 94¾
2,000........ 94
Canada Southern 2d
5,000........ 106⅛
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
1,000........ 36⅝
Cent of N J 1st consol, 1899
6,000........ 104½
Cent of N J gen 5s
2,000........ 111¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000........ 77¾
1,000........ 77
Chi, B & Q con 7s
1,000........ 115
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
1,000........ 105½
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s
2,000........ 101
Nebraska ext 4s
5,000........ 97
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
3,000........ 104⅝
1,000........ 104¼
2,000........ 104
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000........ 111
7,000s20F........ 111
Chi, G L & C Co 1st
5,000........ 103½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
28,000........ 106
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
1,000........ 105
4,000........ 105½
Chi Term Trans 4s
1,000........ 82¼
8,000........ 81½
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
7,000........ 17½
Dul, S S & A 5s
1,000........ 105½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
2,000........ 98

East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
2,000........ 109½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
5,000........ 101
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
15,000........ 99
15,000........ 99⅝
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
4,000........ 101
L S & Mich So 3½s
10,000........ 103
Lehigh Val Coal Co 5s
2,000........ 92½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
1,000........ 86
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
8,000........ 72½
5,000........ 72⅝
4,000........ 72¼
Mich Cent cons 7s
2,000........ 113½
Mil, L S & W 1st, Michigan Div
1,000........ 133
2,000........ 134
Mo, K & East 1st
1,000........ 96
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000s15F........ 86
1,000........ 86¼
5,000........ 86
Mo, K & T 2d
5,000........ 58⅝
4,000........ 58⅝
Missouri Pacific cons
2,000........ 96
1,000........ 95¾
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
4,000s5F........ 74
5,000........ 74¼
500........ 75
Nash, C & St L 1st
2,000........ 130
Nash, C & St L con
6,000........ 102½
N Y Cent deb 5s
1,000........ 107
N Y, C & St L 4s
13,000........ 103½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
2,000........ 96½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
5,000........ 105
Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,000........ 79⅛
10,000........ 79⅝
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
16,000........ 59⅛
6,000........ 59⅝
10,000........ 59¼
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
10,000........ 94⅝
1,500........ 94¾
6,000........ 94⅝
5,000........ 94⅝
7,000........ 94¼
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000........ 102
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000........ 108
Oregon R & N 4s
2,000........ 93½
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000........ 120

Oregon S L 1st con 5s
10,000........ 99¾
3,000........ 99
Inc A 5s
6,000........ 61¼
5,000........ 61½
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000........ 76
Reading Co gen 4s
51,000........ 80⅝
24,000........ 80½
Rio Grande West 1st
4,000........ 80
St Jo & Gr Isl 2-3-4s
5,000........ 70
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
3,000........ 89½
5,000........ 89
St L & S F 4s
3,000........ 72¼
7,000........ 72
St L & S F 2d, Class B
3,000........ 114½
St L S W 1st
1,000........ 73⅜
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000........ 104
Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000........ 89
3,000........ 88½
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
1,000........ 80
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
7,000........ 99¼
5,000........ 99
Tex & Pac 2d inc
12,000........ 30¼
14,000........ 30
4,000........ 30¼
Tol, Peo & West 4s
5,000........ 69
Union Pacific 4s
18,000........ 91⅛
11,000........ 91
55,000........ 90⅞
40,000........ 90⅞
1,000........ 90¾
5,000........ 90⅞
30,000........ 90⅞
5,000........ 90¾
10,000........ 90⅞
1,000........ 90⅞
4,000........ 90⅞
4,000........ 90⅝
4,000........ 90⅞
5,000........ 90⅞
2,000........ 90⅞
50,000........ 90⅞
9,000........ 90⅞
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000........ 53½
10,000........ 53⅜
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000........ 106¼
6,000........ 106½
9,000........ 106⅛
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000........ 76
Wabash deb, Series B
10,000........ 23½
West Shore gtd 4s
9,000........ 108
2,000........ 107⅞
Registered
5,000........ 107⅞
W N Y & P gen
10,000........ 51

Total sales........ $1,085,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..	Col., H. V. & T.	5½	6	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	78
4s, r., 1907	109½	110½	Com. Cable	160	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	30
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Consol. Coal	41	..	N. Y., S. & W.	11	12
4s, r., 1925	121¼	122¼	Consol. Ice	27⅜	31	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	28	31
4s, c., 1925	121¼	121¾	Consol. Ice pf.	82	85	Norfolk So.	62	66
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112¼	Den. & R. G.	10⅝	11¼	Nor. & West.	11½	14
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½	D. M. & Ft. D.	11	13	Ohio Southern	..	5
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	Ont. Mining	3	5
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2⅝	4	Oregon Imp., all in. paid	26	27½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4⅝	6	Ore. R. & N.	40	48
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Eighth Avenue	315	325	Ore. R. & N. pf.	64	70
Albany & Sus.	180	..	Erie 2d pf.	16⅝	17½	Penn. Coal	325	..
American Coal	100	140	Ev. & T. H.	19½	22	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil	16	16¾	Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	42	Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Flint & P. M.	9	11½	P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
Am. Tobacco pf.	112	115	Flint & P. M. pf.	30	40	Quicksilver	1⅛	2
Ann Arbor	11½	13	Gt. Nor. pf.	148	154	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	36½	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6½	H. B. Claflin	..	99½	R., W. & O.	118½	120½
Boston, A. L. pf., ex dividend	106	107	Homestake	42	50	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	46	48
B'klyn Union Gas	111½	113½	Ill. Cent., l. l.	90	98	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	15	17
Buff., R. & P.	23	30½	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	53	55
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	64	Iowa Central	7	7½	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Bur., C. R. & N.	60	75	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. P. & D. pf.	78	86
Central Pacific	12	12¼	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	St. P., M. & M.	127	135
Chi. & Alton	152	160	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	St. P. & O. pf.	150	155
Chi. & Alton pf.	165	..	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	Sil. bullion certfs.	56	56½
Chi. & E. Ill.	52	58	Keokuk & West.	32	35	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	100½	103	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Standard R. & T.	3⅝	4½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	25	30	Laclede Gas pf.	84	88	Third Avenue	173	175
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	20	24⅝	L. E. & W. pf.	67	68½	Tol. & O. C.	17	24
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8	Manhattan Beach	4	8	Tol. & O. C. pf.	37	42
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	24	25	Md. Coal pf.	42	50	Twin City R. T.	20	25
Chi. & N. W. pf.	172½	..	Mexican Central	5	5½	U. S. Express	38	43
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	U. S. Rubber	16	17
Chi. T. T. pf.	27½	28½	Mich. Central	100	101	Wells-F. Express	114	118
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44	48	Minn. & St. L.	25	28	West. Union Beef	7¼	8¼
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Mo., K. & T.	10½	11	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	9⅝	11
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Mobile & Ohio	26	28	Wis. Central pf.	3	6
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	Morris & Essex	170	173			
Col. Fuel & Iron	17½	18	Nat. Lin. Oil	15	17			
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	78	Nat. Starch	5⅝	7			
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5½	6½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83			
			Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30			
			New Central C.	6	7½			
			N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13			

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
26,240	Am. Sug. Ref.	117¼	117⅝	115¼	115⅝
460	Am. Tobacco	95	95	93⅝	93⅞
30	A., T. & S. F. pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
550	Brook. R. T.	87⅜	87⅜	86⅝	86⅝
100	Can. Southern	46½	46½	46½	46½
40	Central of N. J.	92½	92½	90½	90½
12,060	C., B. & Q.	89⅝	89⅝	88⅛	88⅛
14,880	C., M. & St. P.	88⅝	88⅝	87⅝	87⅝
2,810	C., R. I. & P.	83⅛	83⅜	81⅝	81⅝
350	Gen. Electric	32⅛	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝
330	Louis. & Nash.	48⅛	48⅛	47	47
6,680	Manhattan	99¼	99⅝	96⅝	96⅝
400	Mo. Pacific	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛
20	Met. Street	139¼	139½	139¼	139½
150	N. Y. Central	109	109¼	108⅛	108⅝
10	Nor. Pacific	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
3,060	Nor. Pacific pf.	60⅜	60⅜	59⅛	59⅜
1,800	People's Gas	90⅝	90⅝	89	89
1,580	Union Pacific pf.	49⅝	50⅛	48⅛	48⅜
160	Western Union	85⅝	85⅝	85	85
71,710.					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	57	57	56⅝	56¾
2,000	C., B. & Q. con.	115	115	115	115
12,000	Gen. El. deb. 5s.	102	102	101½	101½
17,000	Nor. Pacific 4s.	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94¼
5,000	Reading 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½
2,000	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	70	70	70	70
4,000	Tex. Pacific 1st.	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99¼
5,000	Wabash 1st	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106¼
$67,000.					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 22.—The market to-day did little better than drift, being generally weak, dull, and featureless. Copper advices continued favorable. Call loans, 3@4; time money, 4@5; commercial paper, 4@6.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	220	221
Boston & Lowell	215	..
Boston & Maine	162	164
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	105	106
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	110½	113
Fitchburg pf	98½	98½
Old Colony	188	..
Oregon Short Line	29	..
West End	79½	80
Wisconsin Central	1¼	1⅜

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1⅝	2
Arnold	8½	9⅝
Atlantic	..	29½
Boston & Montana	168½	169
Butte & Boston	20⅝	20¾
Calumet & Hecla	515	520
Centennial	11¼	11½
Franklin	12	..
Gold Coin Mines	1½	2
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	8
Osceola	37½	38
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5¼
Quincy	..	106
Santa Ysabel	6	7
Tamarack	143	146
Tecumseh	2½	3¼
Wolverine	19½	20

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	244	245
Dominion Coal	17	18
Dominion Coal pf.	105	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	61	63
General Electric	31⅝	32¼
Illinois Steel	45	48
Lamson Con. Store Service	19¼	..
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	120	125
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	168	170
United States Oil	12½	..
United States Rubber	15½	16
Westinghouse Electric	21	22½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	53	54

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25	25½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The market was dull. In the afternoon there were concessions, and most stocks showed lower prices. Philadelphia Traction was about the weakest stock on the list. Toward the close the price dropped to 78⅝. Baltimore Consolidated fell off from 23¼ to 23, and Union Traction from 15⅛ to 14¾. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey was about steady around 43. United Gas Improvement opened weak, and, while it was not traded in largely, it declined from 108¼ to 105. Little of it is offered for sale. Marsden showed slightly lower prices. The transactions in Pennsylvania were few, but there was a disposition on the part of the room traders to bear the stock. The stock, however, fell off only a fraction. Lehigh Valley was dull and showed lower prices, touching 21½. There was little done in Choctaw or Lehigh Navigation. The close was weak at the lowest prices of the day, as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21	21⅛
Northern Pacific, t. c.	21	21¼
Northern Pacific pf.	59⅛	59⅜
Pennsylvania	56⅝	56¾
Reading t. c.	8⅛	8¼
Reading 1st pf.	18⅝	19
Reading 2d pf.	10	10¼
St. Paul	87⅝	87⅞
W. N. Y. & P.	3	3½
Metropolitan Railway	136½	137½
Philadelphia Traction	78⅝	78⅞
Baltimore Cons.	23	23¼
Union Traction	14⅝	14⅞
Electric Storage	19½	20¼
Electric Storage pf.	21½	24½
United Gas Imp.	104⅝	105¼
Welsbach Light	36	39
American R. E. L.	4	..
Marsden	6⅝	7
Choctaw	9½	10
Choctaw pf.	28½	29⅞
N. J. Traction	43	43⅝
Reading gen. 4s	80	80⅝
Elec. & P. 4s	79⅛	79⅞
Equitable Gas 5s	102⅝	102⅞
Cons. T., Pitts.	13¼	13⅝
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	46⅝	47

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Cables still continue weak and lower. West Chicago opened at 91⅝ and closed at 90; North Chicago opened at 213 and closed at 212; Diamond Match opened at 130½ and closed at 130; Biscuit common ranged from 21½ to 21⅛, and the preferred dropped from 77⅝ at the opening to a close at 77.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	26
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	130
National Biscuit Co. com.	21⅛
National Biscuit Co. pf.	76⅞
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30
Mil. & Chicago Br. Co.	6⅝
Mil. & Chicago Br. Co. pf.	31
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	34½
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	50
Int. Pkg. & P. Co.	17½
Int. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	230
N. Chicago St. R. R.	212
W. Chicago St. R. R.	90⅝
South Side El. R. R.	58⅛
Lake St. Elevated	11
Lake St. Ele. t. ctfs.	8⅝
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.17	.15
Alpha Con	.07	.07
Andes	.11	.10
Belcher	.24	.28
Best & Belcher	.31	.31
Bullion	.01	.05
Challenge Con	.29	.25
Chollar	.48	.43
Confidence	.71	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	.79	.78
Crown Point	.18	.13
Exchequer	.04	..
Gould & Curry	.20	.20
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.25
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.27	.26
Kentuck Con	..	.02
Mexican	.34	.31
Occidental Con	2.55	2.55
Ophir	.45	.46
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.41	.41
Savage	.25	.25
Scorpion	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	1.55	1.10
Silver Hill	.02	.02
Standard	1.65	1.60
Union Con	.45	.41
Utah Con	.12	.10
Yellow Jacket	.29	.28

Silver bars, 56¼; Mexican dollars, 45¼@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	2	2⅝
Anaconda	33	38	33	40
Anchoria	60	80	70	84
Argentum	19½	20½	19½	20
Consolidated	9	9½	9	9½
Elkton	72⅝	73	72½	72⅝
El Paso	7	7½	7	7⅝
Gibson	20⅞	21⅞	20	21¼
Gold Coin	98	102	98	100
Gold King	50	53	52½	53
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	40
Grouse	5⅛	6	5⅛	6
Isabella	22	22¾	22	22¾
Jefferson	4⅛	5	4¼	5
Lillie	75	77	75½	77
Matoa	13½	14½	13½	14½
Moon Anchor	98½	98⅝	98	98⅝
Pharmacist	5⅝	7	5⅝	6½
Portland	75½	75¾	75½	76½
Rawlings	16⅜	18	17⅝	17⅝
Rosa	12	12½	12	12½
Union	9⅝	10	10	10½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
2d week March	$36,880	$37,675	$26,179
From Jan. 1	294,181	247,781	275,092
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
2d week March	$24,975	$21,513	$18,053
From Jan. 1	236,218	204,490	185,604
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	961
2d week March	$90,884	$89,741	$77,481
From Jan. 1	961,124	858,314	824,860
KAN. CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week March	$41,480	$21,122	$20,455
From Jan. 1	344,968	261,204	246,580
CLEVE., LORAIN & WHEELING for January—			
Gross earnings	129,019	86,980	93,364
Expenses and txs.	90,282	62,008	74,110
Net earnings	38,737	24,972	19,254
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	908,458	685,474	......
Expenses and txs.	625,460	508,363	......
Net earnings	282,998	177,111	......

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BURGEE AND PENNANT COMPANY.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed William H. Ricketts receiver of the Burgee and Pennant Company, which formerly published a yachting magazine, on the application of William McM. Speer, who recovered a judgment against the company for $460 in April, 1897.

HOWARD MERCANTILE AGENCY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts yesterday received two executions against the Howard Mercantile Agency of 346 Broadway for $3,966, in favor of James Beckett. The Sheriff has closed up the offices. Edgar A. Fellows has also obtained a judgment against the company for $1,309. The business has been established many years and was formerly known as the United States Mercantile Reporting Company, ("Printed reports.")

MONTAUK GAS FIXTURE COMPANY.—Four judgments, aggregating $8,232, were obtained here yesterday against the Montauk Gas Fixture Company of 351 and 353 Jay Street, Brooklyn, in favor of William E. Hawkins, on assigned claims for money lent, and rent of factory due Amelia I. Birkett, and for money lent to the company by William J. Buttling. The company was incorporated on April 1, 1897, with a capital stock of $50,000, and succeeded to the business carried on by James W. Birkett. William M. Raynor was President and F. Mercer Treasurer.

FRANCIS T. BAKER.—Francis T. Baker, shipchandler, of 19 East Street, made an assignment yesterday to Walter K. Barton, counselor at law, giving a preference to Maria A. Thwing for $3,300. Mr. Baker was formerly a broker in Wall Street and went into the shipchandlery business in 1878. Trade in his line has fallen off considerably in the last five years, and was greatly injured, it is said, during the past year by the street in front of his store having been torn up by the city. Besides this business he was also interested in the Stevens Paint Company, in Brooklyn, for the past ten years. Mr. Barton, the assignee, said that the liabilities are about $6,000, and the assignment was due to general business depression.

CONSOLIDATED AMERICAN REDUCTION COMPANY.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward H. Fallows receiver of the Consolidated American Reduction Company of 5 Hanover Street, in proceedings brought by the Directors for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, which did not prove to be a paying concern. The Directors decided several months ago to go into liquidation, and a receivership was afterward found to be necessary, as claims against the company for personal taxes aggregating $2,126 in Brooklyn were pressed for collection, and the company has no money to pay them. The liabilities are about $72,000, principally due to those connected with the company. The assets consist of patents and contracts with companies in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, all covered by a mortgage of $50,000 to secure bonds. The company was incorporated in July, 1895, with a capital stock of $400,000, and was a consolidation of three companies—the American Reduction Company, the International Reduction Company, and the United States Alumina Phosphate Company. The principal object of the company was garbage reduction. Samuel M. Roosevelt was President, John B. Miley Secretary, and Daniel R. Case Treasurer.

Out of Town.

PITTS, KIMBALL & LEWIS.—Pitts, Kimball & Lewis of Boston, importers and retailers, have made an assignment to H. A. Belcher. It is thought that a settlement will be effected and the firm will continue business.

E. S. FLATEAU.—E. S. Flateau, a Cleveland shoe merchant, with three retail stores, secured debts by chattel mortgages yesterday to the amount of $12,531.55 and paid $3,893.68 of indebtedness by the sale of one of his stocks to a creditor. Cleveland creditors are protected, but there are Eastern manufacturers who have claims that are not provided for. The bill of sale is to S. Hirshberg & Co. of Boston.

EDEN MILLS PAPER COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday received an attachment against the Eden Mills Paper Company of Whippany, N. J., whose office was at 309 Broadway, for $2,149, in favor of John H. Lyon & Co. for merchandise. The company was incorporated two years ago with a capital stock of $117,500. William A. Macy of Hoboken was recently appointed receiver of the company in New Jersey.

PRANKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment against Dennison J. Coughlin and James M. Clark as assignees of the Pranker Manufacturing Company, woolen dress goods, at Saugus, Mass., for $6,885, in favor of Nehemiah Thomas Merritt, Jr., for merchandise sold to them as assignees of the company by Beaumont Brothers of Foxborough, Mass., between Dec. 7, 1897, and March 18, 1898, and on a note. The attachment was served on a commission merchant here. The assignees have been carrying on the business for the last two years. William R. Montgomery has obtained an attachment against the company for $2,093, balance due on a note.

A Motor Wagon Attached.

Deputy Sheriff Carraher received an attachment yesterday against the Duryea Motor Wagon Company of Springfield, Mass., for $1,500, in favor of Arthur W. Butler on an assigned claim to recover the amount paid for a horseless wagon by Henry Power, and levied on one of the wagons in West Fifty-eighth Street. It was alleged that the wagon purchased did not come up to the requirements, and dissatisfaction was expressed because the greater part of the work on it was done by students of the industrial school near Springfield.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Harris B.—C. M. Silverman	$78
AUDLEY, Francis H.—C. S. Osborne & Co.	15
ALTMAN, Adolph—M. Perez	76
AMHEIMER, Louis—J. C. Thompson and others	225
BURLANDO, Emanuel, and Edward Becker—Gertrude B. Tefft, (now Miller,) as guardian, &c., deficiency	2,057
BLANKMEYER, Henry E., and Thomas McCahill—J. J. Mullane	44
BROWNE, James J.—H. Weiller	69
BENT, Samuel S., Sarah E., and John—T. P. Kelly and another	184
BROWN, Frank M.—Joseph Conron and another	136
BROADBELT, William—Mercantile Co-operative Bank	277
BRAINS PUBLISHING COMPANY—R. M. Macgowan	1,080
BLOOD, George A.—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company	32
CUNNINGHAM, James—J. Raynor	1,165
CHEEVER, Charles A.—C. E. Cregin	196
COLLINS, Hester H.—S. J. Cox	125
DYKES, Esther—Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company	558
DREYFUSS, Eugene—C. Pollacek	155
ELLIOTT, Peter A.—George A. Crump	45
EICHENBRONNER, David—S. Michael and others	1,845
FISHER, John E., or Edward, and Charles N., Henry J., and Charles—John Golia	673
FRACKMAN, Abraham—Julius Freudenheim and another	624
FRIEDMAN, Louis—H. Eisenbach and another	314
FROST, Samuel H., and William T. Sherman—A. W. Hudson	53
GARFUNKEL, Samuel M. and Benjamin—R. Sommer	1,081
GOLDSTEIN, Harry—H. L. Greenebaum	38
HAGAN, Thomas—Richardson & Boynton Company	68
HINZ, William—A. Kilsheimer	140
HENDELMAN, Karl, and Samuel Lippman—B. M. Ewing and others	267
HARTUNG, Lorenzo R.—Alfred Brumme	535
HOWARD MERCANTILE AGENCY—James Becket, two judgments	3,996
HIRSCH, Julius—E. A. Bur	340
HAAS, Florence—S. B. Bowman	219
HEU, August—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company	48
JACOBS, Chauncey—Albert Cooper	798
JOSEPH, Semmy—Jacques A. Koning	1,733
JAMES GREGORY COMPANY—Robert Smack and another	87
KATZ, Max—W. E. Iselin and others	672
KOSOWER, Aaron—A. Baer	27
KIRCHNER, Adolph D.—New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company	145
KRULEWITCH, Samuel—P. Jacobs and another	1,756
LATHAM, Gray—M. F. Snead	94
LEVEY, William—J. A. Hofheimer	37
LYONS, Thomas F., and John F. Hart—H. H. Kiffe and another	304
LIVINGSTON, William T.—Charles T. Adee	388
MORRIS, Lidia J.—W. A. Gude and others	104
MILLER, Oscar—L. Stern, costs	33
MOJZIS, John and Anna—M. Hodlicka	49
MACHAUER, Frank—C. Diem	186
MAYER, Emanuel A.—D. A. Mayer	3,369
MOLLER, George H.—W. D. Horne	136
MASHMANN, Henry—O. J. Stephens	48
McCARTY, Matthew—C. Striffler and others	360
McMILLAN, Andrew—J. Macrae	72
MARSHALL, William L.—T. M. Barr and another	47
PELOUBET, Seymour S.—C. Wehle	27
NEUHORN, Adolph—I. Kilner	244
OSTHEMIER, Isaac—H. Neugass	291
O'NEILL, Patrick, Jr.—B. L. Kennelly and another	259
O'SHAUGHNESSY, Michael J.—F. F. Lowentes	187
PULLMAN, Charles L.—Redfern, Limited	842
PULLMAN, Charles L.—T. L. Miller and others	287
PHYFE, Alvah E., and Patrick J. Moffett—G. S. De Hierapolis	88
PFLETSCHINGER, Frederick—N. Wernert and another	24
POST, Jacob, and Willett G. Smith—C. H. Shumway	140
POST, Jacob, and Willett G. Smith—C. F. Mattlage and others	86
RAFTERY, William—R. F. Tysen	3,279
ROSCOE, Benjamin W.—W. F. Cameron and another	250
RAU, Seymour L.—S. C. Haelig	593
RIESENBERGER, Abraham—S. Werner and another	360
ROSS, Joseph W.—S. H. Wilcox	120
ROSS, William P. and Harlan P.—Schrag & Muth	1,595
RITCHIE, Henry A.—C. M. Biddle, executor	234
ROBERTS, Nathan S.—Catherine J. Roberts	495
SEYMOUR, Charles W.—F. H. Leggett and others	254
STICHWEH, Frederick—United Dressed Beef Company of New York	160
SCHWEITZER, Julius—B. M. Ewing and others	148
SIRE, Benjamin—J. Shulman	40
SHEA, Charles A. and Margaret A.—Kingan Provision Company	171
SIMMONS, Jacob—I. Stern and others	132
SPATE, Oscar F.—Fifth National Bank of New York	2,935
TAYLOR, Mortimer F.—E. T. Freeman	485
TOBIN, Michael—T. F. McLaughlin	358
TOSCANI, Giovanni—A. Franchi	77
TOWNSHEND, Ester—P. L. Bryant	1,246
TRATT, William, Jr.—H. Weiller	123
THE METROPOLITAN LIVE STOCK INsurance Company—C. S. Wadsworth	464
THE MONTAUK GAS FIXTURE COMpany—William E. Hawkins, (four judgments)	8,233
THE ARTHUR KENNY SHOE COMpany, Thomas F. Tierney, and Arthur Kenny—The Gansevoort Bank	282
UHLMANN, Frederick—M. Cassidy	307
WILLIAMSON, Frank and Henry, and William Sellover—Mary E. Antisdel	4,598
WILLINSKY, Louis—E. M. Scheider	42
WHITNEY, Frederick C.—M. Eugene	569
WEBB, Robert J.—Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company	78
WHEELER, Melvin J.—H. S. Ely and another, trustees	308
YOUNIE, James—J. A. Gray	365
ZIMMER, Louis L.—George Hagemeyer and others, costs	317
ZIMMER, Louis L.—Foreign Hardwood Log Company, costs	109

IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Dr. R. W. Moore Appointed Chemist of the Government Laboratory—Some Recent Rulings.

United States Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman has appointed Dr. Russell W. Moore chemist in charge of the Government laboratory connected with the Appraiser's department in this city. Dr. Edward Sherer, who has been in charge of this laboratory recently, will be retained as an associate of Dr. Moore, thereby strengthening this particular branch of the customs service. In recent years the laboratory has become an indispensable factor in the administration of the Appraiser's department, and it is Mr. Wakeman's design to develop the bureau in a manner commensurate with its increasing importance. All the chemical and sugar tests and the tests required in drawback cases are made in this laboratory. Arrangements have been made to give it adequate and convenient quarters in the new Appraiser's stores, at Christopher and Greenwich Streets. Dr. Moore has for some time past been an expert examiner in the seventh division, where drugs and chemicals are handled. His promotion takes effect at once.

Gen. George H. Sharpe, who a few weeks ago announced his determination to resign from the office of United States General Appraiser, has obtained a twenty days' leave of absence, and has gone away for a period of quiet and rest. Some of Gen. Sharpe's friends, who have been endeavoring to bring influences to bear in Washington to prevent his retirement from the Board of General Appraisers, say that the promised resignation has not yet been sent in.

General Appraiser George C. Tichenor held a special hearing at the headquarters of the board, in Bleecker Street, yesterday, on certain protests regarding the classification of Italian cloths.

In a recent decision the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York reversed the ruling of the Collector of this port, and also a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, in the tariff case of Wotton & Rumier, by holding that imported hatbands of cotton, classified as cotton trimmings, were dutiable as galloons, at 45 per cent. ad valorem, as claimed by the importers. Under the Collector's classification as cotton trimmings, the goods were assessed for duty at 50 per cent. Assistant Secretary Howell has advised Collector Bidwell that, while the Treasury Department acquiesces in this decision, it will not accept the decision as a precedent for other cases. The Assistant Secretary says:

"You are directed to take no action under or by virtue of the decision in this case in any other matters pending at your port on the issue involved."

Commissioner Scott of the Internal Revenue Bureau rules, under date of March 12, that discount cannot be allowed on beer stamps unless purchased and used by brewers prior to the taking effect of the act of July 24, 1897, which repealed the provision of the Revised Statutes allowing such deductions.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,343¼.—Cotton knit shirts, &c., from Schatzmann & Co., Zofingen, Jan 13 and 27, 1898. III.-VI. LNNS., cl. 356, ladies' lisle vests, 2x2, black, entered at 9f., advanced to 10f. 50c. per dozen. III.-VI. HNLS., op. ladies' lisle vests, 2x2, white and écru, entered at 14f., advanced to 17f. per dozen. III.-VI. HNSS., ½ op. ladies' lisle vests, 2x2, white and écru, entered at 12f., advanced to 14f. 50c. per dozen. III.-VI. LNRS., cl. 821, ladies' lisle vests, rich white and écru, entered at 8f. 25c., advanced to 10f. per dozen. IV.-VI. HNLS., ½ op. 839, ladies' lisle vests, 2x2, white and écru, entered at 16f. 50c., advanced to 19f. per dozen. IV.-VI. HNSS., ½ op. 839 ladies' lisle vests, 2x2, white and écru, entered at 13f. 50c., advanced to 16f. per dozen. IV.-VI. LNRS., knee length, cl. 270 ladies' mixed spun comb.ns cream, entered at 33f., advanced to 38f. per dozen. IV.-VI. HNSS., knee length, 1-1 op. 270 ladies' mixed spun comb.ns cream, entered at 47c., advanced to 52f. 50c. per dozen. IV.-VI. HNLS., knee length, 270 ladies' mixed spun comb.ns cream, entered at 58f., advanced to 64f. per dozen. III.-VI. LNNS., cl. 356-423, ladies' lisle fancy vests, white, entered at 16f. 50c., advanced to 19f. 50c. per dozen. III.-VI. LNNS., cl. 272 ladies' lisle vests, 2x2, white, entered at 10f., advanced to 15f. per dozen. IV.-VII. LNNS., cl. 821 ladies' lisle vests, 2x2, white and écru, entered at 8f., advanced to 9f. 75c. per dozen. IV.-VII. LNNS., cl. 826 ladies' lisle vests, 2x2, white and écru, entered at 10f. 50c., advanced to 13f. per dozen. IV.-VI. LNNS., cl. 491 ladies' lisle vests, 2x2, white and pink, entered at 11f. 50c., advanced to 13f. 50c. per dozen. IV.-VII. LNNS. cl. 478 ladies' lisle vests, 2x2, white and pink, entered at 15f., advanced to 18f. per dozen. V.-VI. LNNS. knee length, cl. 821 ladies' lisle comb'ns white, entered at 23f. 50c., advanced to 33f. 50c. per dozen. IV-V. LNNS. cl. 356 ladies' lisle vests, 2x2, white, entered at 9f., advanced to 10f. 50c. per dozen. IV.-VII. LNNS. cl. 317 ladies' plaid spun vests, 2x2, rich, pink and black, entered at 13f. 50c., advanced to 17f. 50c. per dozen. IV.-VI. LNNS. cl. 312-482 ladies' spun fancy vests, pink, entered at 43f., advanced to 49f. 50c. per dozen. IV.-VI. LNNS. cl. 356-437 ladies' lisle vests, black, entered at 19f., advanced to 22f. per dozen. IV.-VI. HNLS., ½ op. 821 ladies' lisle vests, rich white, entered at 13f. 25c., advanced to 15f. 25c. per dozen. III.-V. LNNS. cl. 826-424 ladies' lisle fancy vests, 2x2, white, entered at 18f., advanced to 21f. per dozen. III.-V. LNNS. cl. 356-442 ladies' lisle fancy vests, 2x2, white, entered at 17f. 50c., advanced to 20f. per dozen. III.-V. LNNS. cl. 356-438 ladies' lisle fancy vests, 2x2, white, entered at 21f., advanced to 24f. per dozen. IV.-VI. LNNS. cl. 356-434 ladies' lisle fancy vests, rich, asst., entered at 23f., advanced to 28f. per dozen. III.-VI. LNNS. cl. 821 ladies' lisle vests, rich, white, écru, pink, and sky, entered at 8f., advanced to 10f. per dozen. III.-VI. LNNS. cl. 456, &c., ladies' lisle fancy vests, rich, asst., entered at 13f. 50c., advanced to 15f. 50c. per dozen. IV.-V. LNNS. cl. 826-432 ladies' lisle vests, rich, asst., entered at 26f. 50c., advanced to 28f. 50c. per dozen. IV.-VI. LNNS., knee length, cl. 314 ladies' spun comb'n cream and pink, entered at 62f., advanced to 70f. per dozen. IV. LNNS. 838-434 ladies' lisle fancy vests, 2x2, asst., entered at 28f., advanced to 31f. 50c. per dozen. III.-V. LNNS. 356-442 ladies' lisle fancy vests, 2x2, asst., entered at 17f. 50c., advanced to 20f. per dozen. IV. LNNS. 837-1498, ladies' mixed spun vests, 2x2, asst., entered at 27f., advanced to 30f. 50c. per dozen. III.-V. LNNS. 318-434 ladies' fancy spun vests, 2x2, asst., entered at 40f., advanced to 46f. 50c. per dozen. III.-VI. LNNS. cl. 839 ladies' lisle vests, rich, and 2x2, white, entered at 11f. 50c., advanced to 14f. 50c. per dozen. III.-VI. LNNS. cl. 826-425 ladies' lisle vests, rich, white, entered at 16f., advanced to 19f. per dozen. III.-VI. LNNS. cl. 491-444 ladies' fancy lisle vests, rich, white, entered at 22f., advanced to 25f. per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 10 per cent. Further advanced by addition for cases, packing, and boxes. Deduct inland freight.

17,415.—Prepared meat, &c., from Francesco del Baglivo, Naples, Jan. 31, 1898. 40 pounds cheese, 8 pounds figs, and prepared meat, entered at 15 lire for all; advanced to 30 lire for cheese, 8 lire for figs, and 20 lire for meat.

17,398.—Glue from Jacquard & Co., Lyons, Jan. 27, 1898. No. 1 glue, entered at 180f. per 100 kilos. No advance. Discount, 3 per cent. Add packing.

17,379.—Machinery from Hall & Stells, Keighley, Dec. 23, 1897. Plate No. 13, single can gill, entered at £25. Spare fallers, entered at 3s. 6d. each. Plate No. 12, double can gill, entered at £25. Spare fallers, entered at 3s. 6d. each. Similar goods, similar prices. No advance. Add cases and packing. Less "commission," synonymous with discount, 5 per cent.

17,432.—Parchment paper, from Knoeckel & Co., Lambrecht, Feb. 8, 1898. Cellulose paper Conv. No. 23, entered at .48 mark per kilo. No advance. Discount, 2½ per cent. Less inland freight.

4,395, O. P., Boston.—Raw cattle hides, from ——, Yarmouth, N. S. Entered at 6 cents; advanced to 7 cents per pound.

4,449, O. P., Boston.—Cattle hides from Thomas Mocker, Cork, Jan. 22, 1898. Entered at 3¼d., advanced to 3⅝d. per pound.

4,448-4, O. P., Boston.—Manufacturers of metal, from Burnley, Jan. 10, 1898. Krushite, entered at £6, advanced to £7 per ton.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.04½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.3 11-16
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.45

CHICAGO, March 22.—Flour weaker; 10@15 points' concessions made; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03; No. 2 corn, 28¾@28⅞c; No. 2 yellow corn, 28¾@28⅞c; No. 2 oats, 26c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29¾@32¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28¼@29c; No. 2 rye, 49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17½; new, $1.20; prime timothy seed, $2.82½; mess pork, per bbl, $9.87½@$9.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.07½@$5.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19½; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

Early indications gave promise of a new low record for a single day's transactions in cotton futures, and for narrowness of fluctuations. In response to better news from Liverpool than looked for and on light foreign buying, prices moved up 1@2 points at the start, but were back to the final figures of yesterday before midday under sheer lack of interest. Total dealings to that time were about 25,000 bales. In the afternoon weakness developed under sensational rumors from Washington regarding the Cuban question, via the Stock Exchange. Liquidation became quite active and prices eased off 4@6 points from the highest figures, with the market finally steady at a net loss of 2@4 points. Total sales, 82,200 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.92	5.92	5.88	5.86@5.87
April	5.90	5.90	5.87	5.86@5.87
May	5.96	5.96	5.90	5.90@5.91
June	5.96	5.96	5.92	5.92@5.93
July	6.00	6.00	5.94	5.94@5.95
August	6.02	6.03	5.97	5.97@5.98
September	5.99	6.02	5.96	5.96@5.97
October	6.00	6.01	5.95	5.95@5.96
November	6.01	6.01	5.95	5.95@5.96
December	....	....	....	5.97@5.98
January	6.02	6.02	6.02	6.00@6.01

Southern Spot Markets: Middling—New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Augusta, 5⅞c; St. Louis, 5 11-16c.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Middling uplands, 3 11-32d. December and January, 318½B; January and February, 318½B; March, 318B; March and April, 318B; April and May, 318½S; May and June, 318½B; June and July, 319B; July and August, 319½S; August and September, 319B; September and October, 319B; October and November, 319S; November and December, 318½B.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	1.04	1.04	1.03¼	1.03¼
May	1.00	1.00⅝	1.00	1.00½
July	87⅞	88⅝	87 3-16	88¼
Corn—				
May	34	34¼	34	34¼
July	35	35⅝	35	35⅝
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.05	1.07	1.05	1.06
July	85⅝	85 15-16	85¼	85⅝
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	28¼
May	29⅛	29⅜	29⅛	29¼
July	30 7-16	30 9-16	30⅜	30½
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	25⅛
May	26	26 3-16	25⅞	26⅛
July	23½	23 9-16	23⅜	23½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Weather news again proved an effective bull measure. Prices were very firmly held throughout the session and closed ⅛@¾c net higher. Advices from the West confirmed the weather map's report that the cold wave had embraced practically all of the Winter wheat belt west of the Mississippi River in its grasp, and gave every indication of moving rapidly eastward. In addition to this news the bulls were favored by Northwest receipts only half as large as last year, and continued cold, dry weather in California. Interest in the Leiter developments was enhanced by alleged statements from him that he would have all of his wheat, amounting to 10,000,000 bushels, out of Chicago and on the way to foreign markets by April 15.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 22.—March, 97½c; May, 96⅝@96¾c; July, 93⅞c; No. 1 hard, $1.00¼; No. 1 Northern, 97⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, March 22.—No. 1 Northern, $1; No. 2 Northern, 96c; May, $1.02¼; July, 96⅝c.

DULUTH, March 22.—No. 1 Northern, 99½c; May, 99c; July, 94⅝c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 30¼@30⅜c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track, mixed, 31½@33c; track, white, 32½@39c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 59c asked, free on board, afloat, to arrive; State rye, 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, and 58¼@58½c, free on board, afloat. Barley—Feeding, 41½c bid, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 34@34½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening of navigation. Seeds—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.20@$5.50; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.35@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. Rye flour, $2.85@$3.25. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 69@70c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80@85c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 43½@44c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 22.—Flour—First patents, $4.85@$5.05; second patents, $4.70@$4.80; first clears, $3.80@$4; second clears, $2.80@$3.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. Beef—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. Beef Hams, $22.50@$23. Dressed Hogs—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5⅜c; 160 lb, 5½@5⅝c; 140 lb, 5½@5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. Cut-Meats—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5⅝@5⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4⅝c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¾c; Western, salt pickle, 7c. Tallow—City, 3 11-16c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. Lard—$5.45, nominal; city lard, $5.20; refined, South America, $6.10; Continent, $5.65; Brazil kegs, $7.25; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. Stearine—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard stearine, 6⅛c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, dull, 31s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s; 40 to 45 lb, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.37½@$1.40; fair to good, $1.10@$1.30; medium, choice, $1.10@$1.12½; pea, choice, $1.07½@$1.10; medium and pea, fair to good, $1@$1.05; red kidney, choice, $1.67½@$1.70; fair to good, $1.50@$1.60; white kidney, choice, $1.60; black turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; yellow eye, $1.5[illegible]; California, $1.45@$1.50; green peas, [illegible] 82½c; bags, 75c; Scotch, barrels, [illegible] 85@87½c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 19c; firsts, 18@18½c; thirds to seconds, 15@17c; State, finest, 18½@19c; seconds to firsts, 15@18c; State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy, 18c; Welsh tubs, finest, 17@17½c; dairy tubs, seconds to firsts, 14½@16½c; imitation creamery, extras, 16½@17c; seconds to firsts, 14@15½c; factory, extras, 15@15½c; seconds to firsts, 13¼@14½c; low grades, 12@13c; rolls, choice, 14½c; poor to prime, 12@13½c. OLD BUTTER—Creamery, extras, Summer make, finest, 17c; common to prime, 14@16c; State dairy, tubs or firkins, finest, 16½@17c; poor to prime, 13@16c; Western factory, 12@14c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, fancy, September, 8c; do, large, choice, 7½@7¾c; do, fair to good, 7@7¼c; do, common, 6@6½c; do, colored or white, small, fancy, September, 8¼@8½c; do, small, choice, 7¾@8c; do, common to good, 6@7c; light skims, small, choice, 6@6¼c; do, large, choice, 6c; part skims, small, choice, 6c; do, large, 5½c; do, good to prime, 4½@5c; do, common to fair, 3½@4c; full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 11@11½c; State and Pennsylvania, 10½c; Western, northerly sections, fancy, 10¼@10½c; Western, firsts, 10¼c; Kentucky, 10@10¼c; Southern, 10c; duck eggs, 18@24c; goose eggs, 60c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples, Wine Sap and York Imperial, per bbl, $3@$4; Ben Davis, $3@$4; Greening, $3@$4.50; Baldwin, $3@$3.50; Spy, $3@$3.25; inferior fruit, $2.50@$2.75; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $11.50@$13; Jersey, per crate, $3@$3.50; oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 20@35c. DRIED—Apples evaporated, fancy, per lb, 9@9½c; do, choice, 8⅝@8¾c; do, prime, 8¼@8½c; do, common to good, 4@8c; do, sun-dried State quarters, 3@4c; do, Southern, 2½@3¼c; do, Southern, sliced, 3@4½c; do, chopped, 3½@3⅞c; do, cores and skins, 2¼@2½c; raspberries, evaporated, 10c; do, sun-dried, 8c; blackberries, 4@4½c; huckleberries, 6@7c; cherries, 15c; apricots, California, Moor Park, 8@11c; do, Royal, 5½@8c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; pears, California, 5@10c; prunes, California, 3@8c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 40@72½c; do, clover and clover mixed, 30@45c; do, no grade, 20@30c; do, salt, 40@45c; straw, long rye, 35@45c; do, oat, 30@40c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fowls, per lb, 10c; chickens, 9@10c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 50@75c; geese, 75c@$1.50; pigeons, 25@30c. DRESSED—FRESH KILLED—Turkeys, Western, straight hens, per lb, 11@12c; straight toms, prime, per lb, 9@10c; broilers, Philadelphia, 3 to 3½ lb to pair, per lb, 25@30c; do, 4 to 5 lb, 18@20c; chickens, Philadelphia, choice, per lb, 14@15c; do, fair to good, 10@12c; do, Jersey, prime, 10@11c; do, Western, fair to good, 7@8c; chickens and fowls, mixed, Western, average best, 9@10c; do, fair to good, 7½@8½c. Fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9½@10c; do, Western, prime, small, 9½@10c; do, large, 9c; do, fair to good, 7½@8½c; old cocks, Western, 6c. Capons, Philadelphia, fancy, 8 lb and over, each per lb, 16@17c; do, medium sizes, 14@15c; do, small and slips, 11@12c; do, Western, choice, 8 lb and over each, per lb, 14@15c; do, medium sizes, 12½@13½c; do, small and slips, 10@11c. Ducks, Western, average best, per lb, 7@8c; do, fair to good, 5@6c. Geese, Western, average best, 6½@7c; do, fair to good, 4@6c. Squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2.50@$2.75; do, small and poor, $1.25@$1.75. FROZEN—Turkeys, selected, No. 1, 13@13½c; do, locally frozen, average best, 12@13c; do, No. 2, 9@10c; chickens, fancy, soft-meated, 10@11c; do, average, No. 1, 9@10½c; do, No. 2, 6@8c. Fowls, No. 1, 8½@9c; do, No. 2, 7@8c. Broilers, Western, dry-picked, 14@16c; do, scalded, 12@14c. Capons, No. 1, 14@15c; do, No. 2, 12@13c. Ducks, No. 1, 10c; do, No. 2, 7@8c. Geese, No. 1, 9c; do, No. 2, 7@8c.

GAME—Grouse, prime, dark, undrawn, per pair, $1.35@$1.40; do pintails, $1.20@$1.25; do, inferior, 50c@$1; quail, Western, per dozen, prime, $1.75@$2; do, Southern, $1.40@$1.60; English snipe, per dozen, $1.75@$2; golden plover, per dozen, $1.75@$2; do, grass, $1.25@$1.50; sand snipe, per dozen, 40@50c; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1@$2; do, redhead, 75c@$1.25; do, mallard, 50@80c; do, black, 60@80c; do, ruddy, 25@50c; do, teal, blue-wing, 40@50c; do, green-wing, 25@40c; do, common, 25c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Bermuda, per bbl, $3.50@$7; do, Maine Rose, $3@$3.25; do, per sack, $3@$3.10; do, Hebron, per sack, $2.40@$2.50; do, Jersey, per bbl, $2@$2.37; per sack, $2@$2.25; do, State and Western, per 180 lb, $2@$2.50; do, per sack, $2@$2.40; sweet potatoes, per bbl, $2.50@$4.50; onions, Havana, per crate, $3.50@$4; do, Bermuda, $3.50; do, North Carolina, per basket, 50@75c; do, Orange County, white, per bag, $1@$2; do, yellow, 75c@$1.25; do, red, 75c@$1.50; do, Eastern, white, per bbl, $1@$3; do, red, $1@$2; do, yellow, $1@$1.75; do, State and Western, white, per flat-hoop bbl, 75c@$1.50; do, red and yellow, 50c@$1.25; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@$3; Florida, per crate, $1@$1.25; asparagus, Charleston, per dozen bunches, $3@$10; beets, local, per bbl, 75c@$1; do, Florida, per crate, $1@$3; carrots, per bbl, $1@$1.25; celery, per dozen, 15@75c; eggplants, per bbl, $5@$8; lettuce, Florida, per basket, 75c@$1.75; do, Charleston, 50c@$1.50; tomatoes, Florida, per carrier, $1@$2.25; peppers, $1.50@$3; peas, Florida, per crate, $1.50@$3.50; squash, per bbl, $1.50@$2.50; turnips, Russia, 60@75c; do, white, 40@50c; string beans, Florida, per crate, $1.25@$2.50; kale, per bbl, 25@50c; spinach, per bbl, 50c@$1; radishes, per basket, $1@$2.

COFFEE.

Coffee futures exhibited little recuperative energy. At no time during the session did the market show particular steadiness, while trading was restricted almost entirely to the operations of leading floor traders. The first call developed a dull market, with April 5 points lower and other months unchanged. For the rest of the forenoon no further change was made, and after an uneventful afternoon the market closed dull, at a net loss of 5 points to unchanged prices. Sales, 8,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	....	4.85@4.95
April	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95@5.00
May	....	....	....	5.05@5.10
June	....	....	....	5.10@5.15
July	....	....	....	5.15@5.20
August	....	....	....	5.25@5.30
September	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.40
October	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45
November	....	....	....	5.45@5.50
December	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
January	....	....	....	5.55@5.60
February	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 8$050. Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 19,000 bags. Havre unchanged; total sales, 11,000 bags; January, 35.50; February, 35.75; March, 33.75; April, 34; May, 34; June, 34; July, 34.25; August, 34.50; September, 34.75; October, 34.75; November, 35; December, 35.25. Rio, No. 7, 7$825.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½@20c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22½@23c; off Summer yellow, 22c nominal; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 41@42c; American boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta, raw, 54c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Texas.—Fine and fine medium, twelve months, 15@17c; medium, twelve months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, six to eight months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States.—Fine choice, 14@16c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 12@13c; fine medium average, 13@15c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter average, 13@15c. California.—Northern Spring free, 16@17c; middle county Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall free, 15@16c; Southern Fall, 10@12c; Fall defective, 9c. Oregon.—Eastern choice, 15c; Eastern average, 12@13c; Eastern heavy, 10@11c; Valley No. 1, 18@20c; Valley No. 2, 20@22c; Valley No. 3, 19@20c; Valley lambs, 17@19c. Territory.—Fine choice, 12@15c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; fine medium average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 17c.

METALS.

IRON—6.75@6.85c. COPPER—11.87½@12c; electrolytic, 11.75c; casting copper, 11.65c; SPELTER—4.25@4.35c. TIN—14.30@14.40c. LEAD—3.72½@3.80c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, bbls, $3; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, regulars and machines, 32½@33c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W G, $2.35; W W, $2.60.

SAVANNAH, March 22.—Turpentine, 27½c; resin, A, B, C, D, $1.15; E, F, $1.40; G, $1.50; H, I, $1.60; K, $1.65@$1.75; M, $1.70@$1.80; N, $1.75@$1.85; W G, $1.85; W W, $2.

CHARLESTON, March 22.—Turpentine—Nothing doing. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, March 22.—Turpentine unchanged. Resin, $1.25@$1.30.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8½c.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$7; city-dressed, 8@11c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Dressed mutton, 7@8c; dressed lambs, 8@9½c; country Spring lambs, $2.50@$6.

HOGS—$4.15@$4.30.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

[illegible] Sales of Interest Aside from the Day's Big Trade—Dealings at Auction.

Details in regard to the big deal in downtown properties, closed yesterday by Broker [illegible], will be found in another column.

Henry Morgenthau has sold the dwelling, recently purchased by him, at the northeast corner of Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, 27.6 by 100. Mr. Morgenthau denied yesterday the report that Henry Corn [illegible] purchaser.

[illegible] D. Winans & May have sold, to [illegible] Stokes, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 11 East Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Pease & Elliman have sold, to Dr. John [illegible], the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 111 West Forty-eighth Street.

James C. Bennett & Co. have sold, for [illegible] & Mohr, to George Raymond, the five-story brick and stone front flat 137 West Ninetieth Street, 27 by 85 by 100.

Henry M. Denton has sold, through Broker H. H. Johnson, to Gottfried Johnson, the plot southwest corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, 100 by 100.5. A builder's loan is made with the sale, and the buyer will erect on the plot four five-story flats, with stores.

John J. Weatherby has bought the four-story brownstone front dwelling 16 West Thirty-ninth Street, 22 by 98.9.

Jackson & Stern have sold to Feinberg & Epstein the old building 91 Henry Street, 25 by 100, for improvement.

The same operators have also sold to [illegible] Jacob for improvement the old buildings 739 and 741 Sixth Street, 45 by 91, and have purchased 284 Henry Street, 23.3 by 100, and 226 Clinton Street, 25 by 93.5. The two latter parcels belonged to the Remsen estate for over 100 years.

Charles B. Tooker has purchased for $29,000 the four-story dwelling 1,895 Madison Avenue, 20 by 55 by 95.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold at executor's sale to A. L. Hayes, representing a client, for $[illegible],400, the four-story brick building 22 Chatham Square, 17.0¾ by 63.3 by 16.2 by 60.10; also at public auction, to James A. McDermott for $3,100, the three-story brick and frame dwelling 327½ East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 21 by 100.11.

George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Elias C. Benedict, for $21,700, the five-story brick tenement, with store, and three-story frame tenement at rear, 498 West Broadway, 25 by 75.

William M. Ryan sold, at public auction, to Lowenfeld & Prager for $7,200 the three-story brownstone front dwelling 219 East Forty-eighth Street, 12.8 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association, for $4,200 the plot, Barker Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Elizabeth Street, 100 by 125; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John H. Wilson, for $20,000 the plot, Mott Avenue, east side, 332.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 221.7 by 25.6 by 227.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Frances Flory, for $12,250, the four-story brick dwelling 165 East Thirty-third Street, 20 by 98.9; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick A. Hanner, for $12,500, the four-story brick dwelling 320 West Fifty-first Street, 20 by 100.5; also, in partition, to one of the defendants, John H. Meuhrer, for $26,000, the five-story brick tenement 1,428 Avenue A and the two-story brick tenement 502 East Seventy-sixth Street, occupying a plot at the southeast corner of the streets named, runs east 123 by south 102.2 by west 25 by north 76.7 by west 98 to Avenue A, by north 25.7; also, in partition, to Charles Seligman and another, for $15,000, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 1,615 Avenue B, northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, 26 by 81.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Isabella M. Hayden, for $2,500, the lot Prospect Terrace, William's Bridge, west side, 128.4 feet north of Twelfth Street, 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James A. Ridden, for $2,500, the lot, Prospect Terrace, west side, 50 feet south of Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Solomon de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Andrew S. Hamersley, referee, Riverside Drive, northeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street, runs east 174.10¾ by north 75.8½ by east 112 by north 58.6 by west to Riverside Drive by southwest 161, vacant. Due on judgment, $109,739.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Frederick J. Winston, referee, 1,469 Avenue A, southwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 94, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,577.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, 252 and 254 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 86 by 50.4 by 80.4, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $46,479.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 108 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 306 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 19 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,439.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard P. Lydon, referee, Railroad Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Fletcher Street, 25 by 150, vacant. Due on judgment, $870.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 222 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Rutherfurd Place, 19 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Amelia A. Barnum on June 7, 1894.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 242 and 244 East Eighty-second Street, for a five-story brick stable and dwelling, 38.3 by 98.2; John McLaughlin of 346 East Eighty-first Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $20,000.

Seventh Avenue, east side, extends from One Hundred and Twelfth to One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for two six-story brick flats, 100 by 94.11; Seaboard Realty Company of 320 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $300,000.

No. 144 Reade Street, for a one-story brick storage house, 25 by 58; William H. Ludlam, owner; Thomas R. Jackson of 61 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 329 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 88.5; Peter Fries of 339 East Ninety-third Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 80; Sauer, Gross & Herbener of 1,205 Park Avenue, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $66,000.

Twentieth Street, south side, 87 feet west of Fourth Avenue, for an eight-story brick factory, 88 by 82; Seaboard Realty Company, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $200,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 105 and 25 by 92; S. W. B. Smith of 256 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $60,000.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 291.3 feet south of Jefferson Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 23 by 50.6, George Reinhardt, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45, August Diener, owner; Chris F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet west of Bronxdale Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 45, Joseph Schwartz, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $4,000.

Unionport Road, east side, 175.2 feet north of Mianna Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 39, Hugh Muffitt of 635 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $2,100.

White Plains Road, west side, 301 feet north of Flower Street, for a one-story frame store, 25 by 60, Patrick Cleary, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $2,500.

Main Street, southwest corner of Poplar Street, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 24.6 by 50, Martin Crasnier of 157 Tenth Avenue, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $4,500.

Lester Park, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36, Frank McGarry, owner; James H. Perry, architect; cost, $2,400.

Alterations.

Nos. 1,101 and 1,103 First Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; Joseph Wiener of 1,046 Fifth Avenue, owner; [illegible] M. O'Brien, architect; cost, $2,000.

Forty-third Street, southwest corner of [illegible] Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling with store; Mrs. Finn, premises, owner; J. L. Jordan, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 143 and 145 Water Street, to a four-story brick warehouse and offices; Emanuel [illegible] estate of 149 Water Street, owner; Brun & Hauser of 1,120 Broadway, architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 264 and 266 South Street and 308 and [illegible] Front Street, to a four-story brick stable; Jackson Brothers of 260 Henry Street, owners; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 162.3 feet east of Third Avenue, to a two-story frame clubhouse, 100.11 by 50, Schnorer Club, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $15,000.

Hoe Street, west side, 35 feet north of Home Street, to a two-story frame stable; James O'Hara, premises, owner; A. Ericson, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 251 feet west of Sheridan Avenue; to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; E. H. Hargrave, premises, owner; O. Reissman, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 22.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 87th St, 25.8x100; Estelle L. Salomon to Marie L. Briggs-McCool	1
COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 74th St, 54x100; George H. Coutts, executor, &c., to Martha Holmes	165,000
GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 50x100; Josephine A. Smith to James V. Lawrence	1
FULTON ST, 49, 51, and 53, 44.5x67.8x45.2x66.9; Robert W. Van Wyck and wife to George T. Hewlett, 1-48 part	2,200
LANE from King's Bridge to William's Bridge to lands of Mary Schrady, s s, 280 ft n w of road from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 25x100; Robert Dolan to William Dolan	1
LEWIS ST, 57, 25x100; Geza Eichhorn to Adolph Goldhammer	1
LOT 209, map of Laconia map, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to Hattie V. Davis	400
LOT 149, Block D, and Lot 351, Block J, amended map of the Hudson P. Rose property; Hudson P. Rose to Charles Knauf	1,200
LOT 307, Block H, amended map of the Hudson P. Rose property; Hudson P. Rose to Charles Knauf	600
LOTS 320 and 321, Block I, map of the Hudson P. Rose property; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Sherman Wager	1,100
LOTS 529 to 531, 409, 410, 416, 417, and 462 to 467, map of the Arden property; Edward V. Burton and wife to Cameron L. Macdonell	1
LOTS 39 and 40, map of the Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham Ridge; Mark Mayer and wife to Martha A. Kohn	1
LOTS 39 and 40, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham Ridge; Henry B. Pierce, as receiver, to Martha A. Kohn	200
MOTT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 50x98; David Hermann and wife to Gustav Strauch	1
MOTT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 50x98; Gustav Strauch and wife to David Hermann and another	1
NORFOLK ST, 149 to 155; John Kehoe and wife to Louis Lese	1
NORTH CHESTNUT DRIVE, s s, Lot 106, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 40x100; Michael J. Tierney to Isabella O. Lawrence	800
PLEASANT AV, e s, 29.5 ft n of 116th St, 25.1x73; Louis Lese to John Kehoe	1
ROAD FROM WESTCHESTER VILLAGE to Pelham Bridge, e s, adjoining lands of Baxter & Buckle, Baychester; Hildeburn Paul to Philip Paul	1
TRAFALGAR PLACE, proposed, e s, 150 ft s of Woodruff Av, or 176th St, 25x78; Edmond C. Allcot and others to Jacob Schmutz and another	3,700
TRAVERS ST, proposed, n s, 76.6 ft e of Marion Av, proposed, 25.6x86.5x25.5x85; Edward T. McCrystal, executor, &c., to William H. Birkmire	850
WILLIS AV, e s, 79 ft s of 136th St, 21x110; Ida Bierling to Regina Keller	11,000
1ST AV, s w corner of 85th St; John Schilling to George Wilding	1
3D AV, s w corner of 165th St, 96.7x115x96x115; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Mary Schafer	1
33D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Charles Davison, as executor, to Susan L. Smith	55,000
45TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Dwight M. Harris to Ada L. Harris	1
56TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Gustav F. Taussig to Frank Dirlam	1
61ST ST, s s, 306 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; Charles L. Cohn to Joseph Hahn	100
63D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Anna M. Talcott and others to Fannie Horowitz	1
81ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 22.8x102.2; Henrietta Blinn to Alice B. Colcord	1
87TH ST, 344 West, 20x100.8; John T. Farley and wife to Thomas J. Shanley	1
89TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 50x201.5; George P. Labatut and others, executors and trustees, to Siegfried Willershausen	41,000
89TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 50x201.5; Kate G. Storm and another to Siegfried Willershausen	1
89TH ST, n s, 147 ft w of Columbus Av, 3x—x—; Walter H. Mead, as sub-trustee, to Siegfried Willershausen	100
89TH ST, n s, 96.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 50.4x100.10x50x100.10; Price W. Hasbrouck and wife to Siegfried Willershausen	100
90TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Frank Hasbrouck and wife to Siegfried Willershausen	100
99TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.4; William R. Potts and another, executors, to William G. Audenried, Jr.	1
114TH ST, 14 and 16 East, 50x100.11; Louis Lese to John Kehoe	1
135TH ST, 864 East, 16.8x100; William Schwab and wife to Ellen F. Reed	100
142D ST, n s, 156.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Samuel E. Duffey, referee, to Ferdinand A. Sieghardt	4,950
156TH ST, s e corner of Eagle Av, 52.6x100; Patrick O'Neill, Jr., to Nannie O'Neill	100
176TH ST, s s, 194.5 ft w of Worth St, 32.5x124.2x25x146.6; Mary E. Smith to James D. Rogers	1

Recorded Leases.

CAHEN, Hannah, and another, executors, to Jacob Shapiro; 134 Orchard St, 5 years	$2,184
CONGER, Clarence R., to Charles J. Maguire, executor; East Broadway, Lot 29, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 21 years	800
CHILDS, C. H., and another to John Masser; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 180th St, 4 1-16 years	1,500
CONYNGHAM, Michael, to John Wagner; 3d Av, 2,596, 4 11-12 years	480
DE PEYSTER, Cornelia B., to Joseph McGinty; 2d Av, s e corner of 63d St, 25.5x80, 9 years	1,000
LUCAA, Henry F., to John E. Coonan; 2,234 5th Av, corner of 136th St, 10 1-12 years	1,120—1,320
MANNING, Daniel V., to Margaret Leahy; 7th Av, s e corner of 116th St, 3 years	2,280—2,[illegible]
WAGNER, Otto, to August Buhrmeister; 302 East 24th St, 3 years	2,580
WELLBROCK, Jacob J., to Michael J. Sullivan; 646 Water St, 4 years	696

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Margaret S., to Katharine Englert; e s of Jackson Av, 500 ft n of Columbus Av, 3 years	$700
ARNDSTEIN, Moser, to William Dannheim; 50 to 54 East 101st St, (three mortgages,) 3 years	7,000
BARTON, Jesse, to Mary D. Weaver; w s of Union Av, 223 ft s of 168th St, 3 years	800
BONN, Barmara J., to John Denner; s s of 12th St, 345.6 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years	4,000
CAHN, Caroline and Moses, to Solomon Weill; 302 East 88th St, leasehold, secures rents	9,000
CAILLE, William, to August Caille; n s of Broome St, 22.4 and 39.8 ft e of Allen St, 5 years, (two mortgages)	25,000
CARPENTER, Bertha and Achilles, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Lot 592, east half, on map of the village of Wakefield, demand	3,500
CHILLAS, Cordelia F., to William A. Smith, trustee, &c.; 7 Livingston Place, 5 years	10,000
COLEMAN, Catharine E., to Regine Bunzl; 314 79th St, 1 year	5,500
DAVIS, Hattie V. and William T., to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors; Lot 200, map of Laconia Park, 3 years	170
DIRLAM, Frank, to William J. Cruger; s s of 56th St, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years	14,000
EICHHORN, Geza, to Celia Eichhorn; 57 Lewis St, demand	4,000
FERGUSON, John S., to William P. Dixon and another, executors; n s of 53d St, 100 ft w of 6th Av; 54th St, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av; 54th St, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year	15,000
HAHN, Joseph, to Moses J. Stroock; 106 East 61st St, 2 years	3,000
HERMES, Francis J., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; s s of 55th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years	9,000
HOGENCAMP, John M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; s s of 124th St, 250 and 275 ft e of 7th Av, two mortgages, 5 years	32,000
HOROWITZ, Fannie and Salo A., to Lewis H. Schults and another, trustees; n s of 63d St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	23,000
JOHNSTON, John, to Virginia Anderson; e s of Brook Av, 25.1 ft n of 139th St, 3 years	2,000
JOHNSON, Emma, to the Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church; 519 3d Av, 5 years	16,000
KEMPNER, Elias, to the Mercantile Trust Company; 60 Grove St, 3 years	22,000
KEHOE, John, to Louis Lese; s s of 114th St, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year	3,000
KEHOE, John, to Louis Lese; e s of Pleasant Av, 29.5 ft n of 116th St, 1 year	4,900
KEHOE, John, to Louis Lese; s s of 114th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year	3,000
LANGER, Samuel, to Simon Epstein; n w corner of Rutgers Place and Clinton St, installments	1,000
LAUGHLIN, Sara H., to Manly A. Raymond; n w of Crotona Park North, 100 ft w of Crotona Av, 3 years	1,000
LESE, Louis, to Jacob Levy; 155 to 149 Norfolk St, one-half year	20,000
LEWIS, Louisa I. and William R., to New York Security and Trust Company; 77 Mulberry St, ¾ part, 3 years	3,000
LUTZ, Louis, to George Ehret; n e corner of Morris Av and 181st St, and e s of Morris Av, 100 ft s of 183d St, 1 year	1,500
McGINTY, Joseph, to William L. Flanagan; s e corner of 2d Av and 63d St, leasehold, demand	15,000
MURPHY, Ellen, to Frances C. O'Connor; n s of 144th St, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years	13,000
NASI, Giacomo and Louisa, to Simon Eistner; n w corner of 194th St and Decatur Av, 5 years	2,500
O'SHEA, Annie T., to John H. Higgins and others, trustees; n w corner of Mount Morris Av and 120th St, 3 years	35,000
PAUL, Philip, to Hildeburn Paul; [illegible] Westchester Village to Pelham Bridge Road, adjoining land of Baxter, &c., 5 years	4,000
PORTER, William E., to L. Lindsay Fountaine; n s of 40th St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year	1,000
RUBENSTEIN, Sarah and Isaac, to A. Alonzo Testa; 125 East 109th St, 3 years	[illegible],000
SCHAFER, Mary, to Enoch C. Bell; s w corner of 3d Av and 165th St, demand	52,000
SCHMUTZ, Jacob, and wife to Edward C. Allcot; e s of Trafalgar Place, proposed, 150 ft s of 176th St, or Woodruff Av, installments	1,300
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; n e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 115th St, 1 year	5,000
SIEGHARDT, Ferdinand A., to Charles Reynault; n s of 142d St, 156.6 ft e of Alexander Av, installments	4,000
SMITH, Andrew H., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; n s of 38th St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years	60,000
SMITH, Andrew H., to Davidson H. Smith; n s of 38th St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years	5,000
SMITH, Susan L., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 33d St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years	30,000
STEARNS, Jessie T. and Charles M., to Frederick A. Bacon; n s of 156th St, 100 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years	1,500
TAUSSIG, Gustav F., to S. V. R. Cruger and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 56th St, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years	35,000
TYLER, Roberta, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 25 White St, 5 year	20,000
VAN ORDEN, Lena J., to Elizabeth Gifford; s s of 136th St, 294 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years	4,500
WELCKER, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 101.8 ft s of 159th St, demand	18,000
WILDUNG, George, to John Schilling; s w corner of 1st Av and 85th St, 1 month	5,000
WILEY, George, to Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks; s e corner of 11th Av and 39th St; also 11th Av, e s, 20.9 ft s of 39th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years	18,000
WILEY, George, to Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks; s w corner of 11th Av and 39th St; also s s of 39th St, 100 ft w of 11th Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years	22,000
WILLERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, to Frank Hasbrouck; s s of 90th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year	19,000
WILLERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, to Price W. Hasbrouck; n s of 89th St, 96.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year	19,000
WILLERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, to George P. Labatut and others, executors, &c.; n s of 89th St, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)	39,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CAMPBELL, Anna M., and another, executors, to Anna T. De Motte	$2,500
GERMANN, Henry C., administrator, to Oscar Roesen	6,100
GRAY, Mattie P., to Nellie J. Wheeler	300
DRESHFIELD, Lena, to Beatrice Frankenstein and another, (two assignments)	Nom.
ERNST, Carl, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, (two assignments)	Nominal
LESE, Louis, to Therese Baumann and another	Nominal
LEVI, Pauline, to Marcus Roth	5,583
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst	3,700
ROTH, Marcus, to Joseph Levi	500
SEYMOUR, Julius H., to Lewis Hurst	Nom.
SPANGENBERG, Mary A., to H. Wendt	1,500
TIERNEY, Ellen, to Julia I. Waldo and another, executor, &c.	3,029
TROMAN, Annie, to James V. Lawrence	Nom.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, as guardian, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	25,000
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company	16,000
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company	16,000
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Elizabeth S. Eaton	14,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, (two assignments)	60,000
VERDERY, Minnie D., to Edward E. Sprague, as executor, &c.	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ELIZABETH ST, 147; Julius Ruge against S. Bachrach, owner and contractor	8
MADISON AV, 1,217 to 1,221; Julius Briefer against Amund Johnson, owner; Isidor Hoffstadt, owner and contractor	$860
RIVINGTON ST, 149 to 155; Joseph and John Ruff against John Kehoe, owner and contractor	5,800
98TH ST, 114 to 118 East; Hyman Ginsberg against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor	263
104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Urbano Cavalucci against Rosa Weiderman, owner; Vincent Cirrito, contractor	400
144TH ST, 715 to 719 East; John Cahill against John Geoghan, owner; John J. Benson, contractor	102
159TH ST, 534 to 538 West; Harry Messenger against William Topping and Isma Schryer, owner and contractors	1,217
159TH ST, 534 to 538 West; Samuel Oliver against William Topping and Isma Schryer, owners; Harry Messenger, contractor	319
160TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Washington Av, 25x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Auguste Eichler, owner and contractor	154

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.
Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

3D AV, s w corner of 165th St, 96.7x125x96x115; Enoch C. Bell, with Mary Schafer, (fifteen payments)	52,000

Lis Pendens.

BOSTON AV, or Morse Av, s e corner of George St, 110.5x269.11x100x223; Charles S. Smith against Leslie J. Cauldwell, (attachment;) attorney, S. W. Dunscomb, Jr.

BROOME ST, 508 and 510; Frank R. Chinnock and another against Mutual Building Company, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Heyn & Covington.

GREAT JONES ST, 7; Frank R. Chinnock and another against Leopold R. Treu, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien; attorneys, Heyn & Covington.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, extends from 79th to 80th St, 204.4x51.3; Isaac Moritz and another against Jacob Pizer (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McDuffie & Squire.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x101.10x27.6x100; Frank R. Chinnock and another against Leopold R. Treu, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Heyn & Covington.

73D ST, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; the rector, &c., of the Church of the Incarnation of the City of New York against Francis W. Carpenter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 100x100.11; Frederick Brandt against Morris Mandelstein, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, F. P. Hummel.

159TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Isaac N. Merritt against Edward H. Fogarty, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Hands.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 505—James P. Merritt et al., appellants, vs. the President and Trustees of Bowdoin College et al.—Mandate granted on motion of William A. Maury for the appellees.

403—The United States, appellants, vs. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.—Mandate granted on motinon of S. A. Putman in behalf of counsel for appellee.

No. 539—A. B. White, collector, &c., et al., appellants, vs. H. C. Berry.

No. 540—A. B. White, collector, &c., et al., appellants, vs. William Butler.

No. 541—A. B. White, collector, &c., et al., appellants, vs. J. G. Ruckman.—Arguments continued by Charles J. Faulkner for the appellees and concluded by Joseph H. Gaines for the appellants.

No. 157—Henry C. King, plaintiff in error, vs. M. B. Mullins et al.—Argument commenced by Maynard F. Stiles for the plaintiff in error.

Call for to-day: Nos. 157, 86, (and 87, 88, and 17,) 141, (and 496,) and 431.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Edward McNamara vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant; Thomas A. Patterson, Jr., vs. Angley Electric Company, appellant; People ex rel. Moses Bijur, appellant, vs. Edward P. Barker et al., Tax Commissioners of New York City; Henry A. Root vs. New York and New England Railroad Company, appellant; Marshall P. Stafford, appellant, vs. Charles C. Azbill; William S. Wise, appellant vs. Marie S. Wise et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Clara H. Price vs. Stephen Ganner and another, appellants; Mary M. Whiting vs. Standard Gas Light Company, appellant.—Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. T. H. Lynch, appellant, vs. J. J. Martin et al., Police Board of New York City. —Order affirmed, with costs, and motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

People ex rel. Yellow Pine Company, appellant, vs. Edward P. Barker et al., Tax Commissioners; People ex rel. Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City, appellant, vs. same. —Orders affirmed, with costs.

Jacob Ringle and another vs. the Wallis Iron Works, appellant, and the Terminal Warehouse Company; Jacob Ringle and another vs. the Wallis Iron Works, appellant, and the J. L. Mott Iron Works.—Orders and judgments affirmed, with costs.

Adelbert G. Sergent, appellant, vs. Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Henry A. Stoerzer, appellant, vs. M. W. Nolan. —Appeal dismissed, with costs.

George W. Church and another, appellants, vs. G. W. Montgomery.—Order and judgment affirmed, with costs.

Ida A. Currier, appellant, vs. H. W. Poor et al. —Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Abraham Denike vs. Charles W. Denike, appellant; Frederick Eder vs. S. H. Gildersleeve and another, appellants; Gerard Beekman and another, appellants, vs. Susan Van Dolsen, executrix.—Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs.

Harriet E. Burke vs. T. J. Tindale, appellant; Edward D. Dunlop vs. George Wilken, appellant. —Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs, and 10 per cent. damage for delay under Section 3,251 of the Code.

P. H. Hover vs. Martha Hover, respondent; Daniel G. Bogert and another, executors, appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs, on opinion below, and the question certified answered in the negative.

Charles F. Hill vs. Henry Allen and another, appellants.—Motion to open default, &c., granted.

John Iribacker and another vs. P. W. Roth, appellant.—Motion [illegible] denied, with $10 costs, upon the ground that it does not appear, either by the judgment or order of the Appellate Division, that the [illegible] of that court was unanimous, with leave to renew upon payment of such costs, provided the record is so amended as to show that the judgment appealed from was rendered by the unanimous vote of all the Judges who took part in the decision.

In re proceedings against W. D. Searles, a recalcitrant witness.—Order reversed, with costs.

In re estate of Joseph W. Tompkins.—Motion to amend remittitur denied, without costs.

Stephen Jennings vs. New York and New England and Hartford Railroad Company, appellants; William Z. Larned and another, appellants, vs. D. E. Donovan and another.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Thomas Adams & Co., Limited, appellant, vs. Nicholas Albert et al.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 391, 387, 405, 306, 364, 365, 403, 441.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

57—Schepler vs. Briggs.
70—Talcott vs. Nat. Credit Ins. Co.
71—Knapp vs. Knapp.
74—Smith vs. 8th Ward Bank.
76—Eichhold vs. Tiffany.
81—Waldron vs. Union Trust Co.
80—Dalker vs. Sterlinger.
83—Mining & Dredging Power Co. vs. Sterns.
85—Skidmore vs. Fahy's Watch Co.
87—McClure vs. Central Trust Co.
93—Kenny vs. Rhinelander.
95—Thornton vs. Lennon.
96—Jennings vs. Davies.
97—Solomon vs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
99—Richards vs. Washburn.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Byrd vs. Jacobs.
2—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Kiernan.
3—Newfeld vs. Schlesinger.
4—Young Men's Christian Assn. vs. Harris.
5—In re East 169th St.
6—In re 176th St.
7—In re Wilkins Place.
8—Phila. Trust, Safe Deposit & Ins. Co. vs. Kelly.
9—Thorn vs. Lock.
10—Morgan vs. Zinc.
11—Baker vs. Hirschfield.
12—Sneckner vs. Sneckner.
13—Alexander vs. Quigley.
14—Cohen vs. Cohen.
15—People ex rel. Liber vs. Produce Exchange Co.
16—Grund vs. Paladini.
17—Dugro vs. Vandewater.
18—Lennon vs. Smith.
19—In re Edgerton.
20—Gundlich vs. Goetz.
21—In re Kimball.
22—Lawrence vs. Sweeting.
23—N. Y. Press Club vs. Loyd.
24—People ex rel. Man. Ry. Co. vs. Barker.
25—Shrady vs. Shrady.
26—In re Knickerbocker Trust Co.
27—Snelling vs. Yetter.
28—Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn. vs. Meyer.
29—Jackson vs. Loucks.
30—In re Barclay St. Refrigerating W. Co.
31—Munson Belting Co. vs. Austin.
32—Bell vs. Miller.
33—In re Hand.
34—Lyddy vs. Hodge.
35—Adams vs. Ball.
36—O'Brien vs. Grieff.
37—Morle vs. Cammeyer.
38—Slade vs. Fajen.
39—Clark vs. Clark.
40—Lehmann vs. Lehmann.
41—Hamje vs. Hamje.
42—Lange vs. Hirsch.
43—Shea vs. Wagner Steam Laundry Co.
44—Wright vs. Deering.
45—Ennever vs. Schoeffel.
46—Lyon vs. Ogden.
47—Scheinel vs. Menton.
48—Vandewater vs. Brevoort Petroleum Co.
49—Costabile vs. D'Alessio.
50—Buel vs. City of New York.
51—Bulson vs. same.
52—Bulson vs. same.
53—Spurbeck vs. same.
54—Coyle vs. same.
55—Bush vs. same.
56—Otterman vs. same.
57—Murphy vs. same.
58—Brown vs. same.
59—Keegan vs. same.
60—Dwyer vs. same.
61—In re Brooke Av.
62—In re Pettit.
63—Sullivan vs. Clark.
64—Breen vs. Mahon.
65—Stevens vs. Stanfield.
66—Fens vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry. Co.
67—In re Atlas Book Binding Co.
68—Lichtenstein Bros. Co. vs. Marum.
69—MacDonald vs. Howard.
70—Jones vs. Howard.
71—In re Bostwick.
72—Scanlan vs. Farley.
73—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Gessler.
74—Same vs. Dougherty.
75—Same vs. Higgins.
76—Same vs. Hughes.
77—Murphy vs. Wickshead.
78—Bassett vs. Wells.
79—Layman vs. John Anderson & Co.
80—Spencer vs. Tingley.
81—Walsh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
82—Orlamuender vs. same.
83—Weiss vs. Jenkins.
84—De Forge vs. Ives.
85—Spritzer vs. Spritzer.
86—Steinfelder vs. Flurl.
87—Brown vs. Weldon.
88—Walsh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Divorces.
6590—Nassar vs. Nassar.
6295—Reilly vs. Reilly.
5706—Runnells vs. Runnells.
6133—Paustian vs. Paustian.
6141—Miller vs. Miller.
5138—Leopold vs. Leopold.
6366—Heiskel vs. Heiskel.
5167—Cohen vs. Cohen.
6562—Reilly vs. Reilly.
6563—Faude vs. Faude.
6564—Bechler vs. Bechler.
6566—Micene vs. Micene.
6568—Blumenthal vs. Blumenthal.
6569—Hogan vs. Hogan.
6570—Cohen vs. Cohen.
6571—Roth vs. Roth.
6572—Warendorff vs. Warendorff.
6573—Ceylon vs. Ceylon.
6574—Kornblum vs. Kornblum.
6575—Schiavello vs. Schiavello.
6577—Silverstein vs. Silverstein.
6583—Noguis vs. Noguis.
6585—Schlegel vs. Schlegel.
6589—Drucker vs. Drucker.
6391—Thomas vs. Thomas.
6144—Michael vs. Michael.
6152—Brandt vs. Brandt.
5164—Erickson vs. Erickson.
5165—Bogart vs. Bogart.
4881—Cahn vs. Cahn.
6561—Burke vs. Burke.
5992—Park vs. Park.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6113—Grams vs. Wedenen.
6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6345—Kline vs. Bank of State of New York.
6349—Janowitz vs. Lewison.
6242—Dougherty vs. Wiley.
6252—Miller vs. Miller.
6296—Gorham Mfg. Co. vs. Rockwood.
6308—Englehardt vs. Englehardt.
6328—Hesson vs. Wasserstrom.
6342—McMahon vs. Smith.
6348—Graziadio vs. Graziadio.
6354—Greenfield vs. McKahary.
6376—Stelzer vs. Stelzer.
5670—Weller vs. Broughton.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6410.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hiscock, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.
14533—Nicholson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15303—Semon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15246—Knevals vs. Zucker.
15269—Walch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13189—Horn vs. Dry D'k, &c., R. R. Co.
14855—O'Brien vs. Jackson.
14921—Hyam vs. City of New York.
15300—Rosenzweig vs. N. Y. Veal & Mutton Co.
15351—Ballerus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13565—Ranitch vs. Wegener.
14698—Moses vs. Hatch.
14454—Ferris vs. Baird.
15575—Levenson vs. Neilson.
15175—Israel vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
15350—Kleiner vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15365—Green vs. same.
15172—Marks vs. Murphy.
15231—Masters vs. Rosenblum.
14373—Pierce vs. Bull.
14975—Silkman vs. Ger-
14976—Silkman vs. Pease Piano Co.
15068—Klein vs. German Odd Fellows' Home.
15234—Read Fertilizer Co. vs. Wells.
15118—McKean vs. Nat. Life Assn.
12727—O'Rourke vs. United Press.
12833—Quinlan vs. Battershall.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

351—Spero vs. German Exchange Bank.
336—Same vs. Bowery Nat. Bank.
342—Same vs. Nassau Bank.
347—Same vs. Nat. Butchers & Drov. Bank.
8301—Abruzzesi vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
4415—Muldoon vs. Honig.
8487—Cosgrove vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
7964—Fleck vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
2542—Blum vs. Langfeld.

Highest number reached in regular call, 10388.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

8303—Dann vs. Wormser.
7782—Ritchie vs. Robinson.
8866—Fischer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8885—McDonald vs. same.
6940—Traynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8956—Bells Asbestos Co. vs. H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
9086—Ennis vs. Valentine.
8286—Loud vs. Green.
8789—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Reinheimer.
10198—Danenhauer vs. Robinson.
10627—O'Connor vs. Buckeye Iron Mining Co.
10328—Same vs. same. Inquest.
10316—Charles vs. Walter.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Winifred Larkin.
Ellen O'Reilly.
Margaret Phelan.
Mary Gravelius.
Ambrose Schiller.
Sumner Flagg.
At 2 P. M.—Patrick Kavanagh.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1884—Goldstein vs. Vorhaus.
3833½—O'Keefe vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
484—R. M. Gilmour Mfg Co. vs. Stettler.
901—Cowen vs. Feldstein.
902—Simon vs. same.
356—Martocci vs. Fasanelli.
357—Same vs. same.
4575—Inge vs. Pohle.
726—Horowitz vs. Kayton.
208—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Keenan.
370—Klein vs. Mastin.
884—Schiffer vs. Rosenthal.
644—Burb vs. Gerarty.
1033—Graffin vs. Gropsey.
1034—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1035—Charman vs. Guidetta.
1036—Strobridge Litho. Co. vs. Forrest.
1037—Kennelly vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1038—Strobridge Litho. Co. vs. Herrmann.
1039—McTaggart vs. Eastmans Co.
1040—Stuart vs. Farrell.
1041—Ferriera vs. Smith.
1042—Strobridge Litho. Co. vs. Kiralfy.
1043—Oberman vs. Balbach.
1044—Law vs. Life Union.
1045—Bradt vs. Miller.
1046—Eben vs. Met. Traction Co.
1047—Strobridge Litho. Co. vs. Hart.
1048—Murtha vs. Rosendorf.
1049—Chatham Nat. B'k vs. Mott.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Olcott J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

826—Marshall vs. Stern.
950—Wissig vs. Deutsch-American Schuetzen, &c.
3610½—Dennison vs. Musgrave.
258—Scheuer vs. Jacob.
353—Benedict vs. Rockwell.
830—Bach vs. Moonellis.
325—Eagan vs. Kirk.
758—Lee vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
796—Lubliner vs. Raphael.
2352—O'Connor vs. 2d Av. R. R.
341—Koehler vs. Mullen.
702—Nat. Needle Co. vs. Dubro.
904—Coleman vs. Central Trust Co.
916—Schlessinger vs. Levin.
883—Hamburger vs. Freifeld.
891—Bossut vs. Ernst.
692—Vletor vs. same.
772—Scully vs. McGowan.
949—Schlessinger vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co.
988—Rochemowitz vs. Fischer.
395—Toher vs. Steinhard.
333—Kalsoneh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1050—Sawalsky vs. Brettner.
1052—Techner vs. Techner.
1053—Fox vs. Holmes.
1054—Daab vs. Horscher.
1055—Talcott vs. Hochstadter.
1056—Abram French Co. vs. Lassell.
1057—Brann vs. Morris, Essex & A. Express Co.
1058—Vogel vs. Bernard.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Case on.

4167—Levey vs. Dennett.
4147—Koch vs. Nye.
4528—Farnam vs. Cheshire Lime Co.
4570—Anderson vs. Harron.
4617—Hirsch vs. Vigus.
4607—Messina vs. Schaeffel.
4519—Lewis vs. Van Horne.
4006—Harjes vs. Riggs.
4480—Eimer & Amend vs. Mahler.
3008—Lyle vs. Metz.
4397—Goodhart vs. Rochester Brewing Co.
4378—Feld vs. Disken Co.
4102—Frank vs. Fuchs.
4257—Hy. Huber Co. vs. Uhl.
4314—Thorne vs. Goodridge.
4569—Hunter vs. Taylor.
4593—Gruber vs. Du Mahaut.
4380—Tausig vs. Ascher.
4284—Witte vs. Nathalie Anthracite Coal Co.
4372—Dubiner vs. Washington Glass Mfg. Co.
4651—Tannenbaum vs. Fullerton.
3718—Pastor vs. Solomon.
4241—Fitzmahony vs. Foster.
4574—Walsh vs. Rogers.
3879—H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. vs. Massareus.
4641—Mosso vs. Brentini.
3969—Kregel vs. Kregel.
4084—Frank vs. Ames.
4034—Parker vs. Stiner.
4542—Hohenstein vs. O'Neill.
4646—Vancza vs. Standard Oil Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1058.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Gordon, and McCann for the People.

1—Adolph Kalina.
2—John Thompson.
3—John Murphy.
4—Joseph Glue.
5—Isaac Klauber.
6—Alice Allen.
7—James Moore.
8—Emilia Kamber.
9—Max Cohen.
10—Mary O'Hara.
11—Francis La Rosa.
12—Dora H. Nellis; alias Blakely.
13—Charles Miller.
14—Henry Kuttler.
15—Patrick Kelly.
16—John Henry.
17—Robert F. Bird.
18—Aaron Kohn.
19—Abraham Erenberg.
20—William Ahearn.
21—Frank Harmann.
22—John H. Kolkman. Morris Levy.
23—Jacob Levy.

Pleadings.
1—John Harrigan.
2—Trumbell W. Cleveland.
3—Archibald Wilson.
4—Harry Davis.
5—William Korne. George Schmidt.
6—Frank Leslie.
7—Patrick Kenney.
8—Thomas Brady.
9—Jacob Johnson.
10—Edward Johnson.
11—Charles Smith. James Hall.
12—Thomas Flynn.
13—Daniel M. Johnson.
14—William Sommers.
15—John McKenna.
16—George Kitchan.
17—Thomas Meehan.
18—Leslie Ryan.
19—Minnie Brown.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Hennessy for the People.

1—Heman B. Gerow, otherwise called Heman Gerow.
2—John Howard. John Barrett.
3—Charles McCarthy.
4—John Keane.
5—Nathan Simon.
6—John Kelly.
7—Frederick Smith. John Scanlon.
8—William Feeney.
9—Frederick Fishel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Herrman for the People.

1—Joseph Murray. George Smith.
2—Laura Deschler.
3—Edward O'Connor.
4—Emilia Bernhard.
5—Henry Jaslowsky.
6—George W. Wilson.
7—Thomas Kennedy.
8—Max Rothman.
9—Stephen Zacsek.
10—David Salzman.
11—Simon Buttner.
12—Frederick Seeman.
13—Joseph Avellanet.
14—Joseph Brusak.
15—Samuel Alexander.
16—Charles Krumm.
17—Henry Hechler.
18—Albert J. Pierce.
19—James Stack.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborn and Byrne for the People.

1—William A. Belwood.
2—William F. Goudes.
3—Clara Freedman.
4—William Ryan.
5—Harry J. Smith. Walter Du Bois.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Sternbach vs. Friedman—Edward L. Patterson. Falk vs. Ketcham—Donald McLean. Fancher vs. Bonfils—Henry A. Wise. O'Brien vs. East River Bridge Company—William B. Hornblower. Garnlein vs. Garnlien—Thomas C. Kenny.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Shannon vs. Shannon—James J. Nealis. Matter of American Reduction Company—J. A. Welch.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Huber Company vs. Dowd—George H. Cowie.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—William McM. Speer vs. Burgee and Pennant Company—William H. Ricketts. Matter of American Reduction Company—Edward H. Fallows.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—William W. Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

156—Riley vs. B. H. R. R.
166—Ruel vs. Ruel.
168—Ferguson vs. Bruckman.
169—Rusfeldt vs. Nassau Ferry Co.
170—Brown vs. Dennison.
84—Wilson vs. Olano.
11—Howell vs. Jessup.
114—Lehman vs. City of Brooklyn.
154—Hunt vs. Patten.
90—Duffy vs. Beirne.
149—Schager vs. New Haven S. D. Co.
66—McFadden vs. Morning Journal.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Day calendar.

374—Hoffmann vs. Hoffmann.
212—Winter vs. Dowes.
310—Whalen vs. Hall.
169—Lasagua vs. Lasagua.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Garretson, J. Part II.—Gaynor, J. Part III.—Maddox, J. Part IV.—Hirschberg, J. Part V.—Keogh, J.

1729—Still vs. Nassau Railroad.
2644—Rippe vs. Met. St. R. R.
1699—Jones vs. Roth.
1225—Gallagher vs. Power.
4514—Seifert vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
2412—Knoop vs. Nassau R. R.
253—Kalfner vs. B'way Ferry & Met. Av R. R.
2556—O'Donnell vs. Am. Sugar Refining Co.
2411—Fuhr vs. Nassau R. R.
1454—Bull vs. Nesmith.
2792—Ennis vs. Le Boutillier Brothers.
2797—Ash vs. Manhattan Railroad.
2809—Eppig et al. vs. Westcott Express Co.
2816—Dickerson vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
1645—Ulrich vs. N. Y. Press Co.
5143—Katen vs. Katen et al.
2117—Keim vs. Nassau R. R.
2775—O'Mara vs. Colyer Brothers' Lighterage.
2625—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Hall.
1882—McKnight vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1018—Conselyea vs. Sheffield.
1506—Bauer vs. Lyons.
2558—Woodcock vs. Adler Veneer Seat Co.
1988—Needham Piano Co. vs. Downes.
1300—Weiderhold vs. Hannerman.
1706—Lynch vs. Greason.
4080—Bradford vs. Self.
2624—Turner vs. Nassau R. R.
1957—O'Reilly vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1449—Evans vs. same.
2757—Smith vs. Smith et al.
2318—Feeney vs. Nassau R. R.
1752—Story vs. Reid et al.
2824—Black vs. Van Brunt et al.
2833—Freeman vs. Dannison Mfg. Co.
2834—Studley vs. Rothschild.
2839—Lamoreaux vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2845—Gilpin vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

2108—Robertson vs. Abraham et al.
4981—Lynch vs. Nassau R. R.
2615—Anderson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2543—Milliken vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2803—Midford vs. Kaun.
2804—Du Puy vs. Kaun.
2805—Powell vs. Kaun.
2806—Sandon vs. same.
11527—Nassau Bank vs. Stone.
11537—Same vs. same.
1154—Same vs. Deery.
1155—Same vs. Calder.
1157—Same vs. same.
1156—Same vs. Robinson.
1134—Gleeson vs. South B'klyn R. R. & Term. Co.
2847—Rohlffs vs. Van Cleaf.
2848—Bernstein vs. Davis.
2849—Staiger vs. Weil.
2850—Daly vs. Walsh.
2852—Leary vs. Prudential Insurance Co.
2853—Long Island Ry. vs. Scholl.
2854—McElhinney vs. Frank et al.
2855—Reincke vs. Von Glahn.
2856—McTernan vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
2857—Dougherty vs. Flatbush Gas Co.
2858—Larsen vs. Chapman Derrick Co.
2859—Deagan vs. Nassau R. R.
2860—Manjera vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
2861—Casso vs. Nassau R. R.
2862—Tobin vs. Nassau R. R.
2863—Graeter vs. Flatbush Gas Co.
2864—[illegible] vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
2865—Gray vs. Eclipse Bicycle Co.
2866—Saltrino vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2867—Callahan vs. Royal Plantation Co.
2868—Stemmerman vs. Nassau R. R.
2869—Same vs. same.
2870—Rosenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2870.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Room 7, County Court House.

102A—McKearney vs. B. H. R. R.
157—William Maley vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
34—Margaret Bossong vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
451—Michael O. Deay vs. Oscar L. Schwencke.
454—Elizabeth Decker vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.

H. Loeffler, bigamy; Charles Brown, John Martin, and Clarence Carmen, burglary; Max Rosenbury, grand larceny.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of William Smith.
The accounting of Hiram G. Combes, Elizabeth Kettler, Anna M. Thill, Anna G. Thill, Peter Schneider, William Schneider et al., Margaret Hunter, Manuel Cadenas, Margaretha Hemner, Charles Hofer, Diedrich A. Whitpen, Pauline Schneider, Katharine Schneider, and Maria M. Wadelton.
The real estate of Gilbert L. Carrigan.
The administrator of Barbara A. Dodge and Olof Benson.
The estate of John F. Steilin.
The inventory of Herman Kornahrens.
The transfer tax of Janet McLure, John K. Hosmer, William H. Rudd, Margaret Melin, and Bernard Bogan.
Contested Calendar at 10:30.—20—Will of Joseph A. St. John. 21—Will of Eliza Wild. 24—Will of Mary O'Neil. 14—Will of Edward Kane.

WHEELMEN CRITICISED.

President of Brooklyn Heights Railroad Says They Appear to Think They Own Right of Way.

A letter from Borough President Grout of Brooklyn to President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, with reference to street improvements, brought forth a reply in which Mr. Rossiter severely criticised wheelmen, declaring that they seemed to think they owned the right of way.

Mr. Grout received several days ago a letter signed J. H. Gibson, calling attention to the fact that where Gates and St. Mark's Avenues cross Bedford Avenue the asphalt between the tracks is laid lower than the level of the asphalt of the street, the effect being to give a wheelman an unpleasant shock when he rides over it. Mr. Gibson thought the crossings should be raised, and also suggested that the trolley tracks of the Flatbush Avenue line be asphalted at the foot of Washington Avenue, Flatbush, and that asphalt be laid across the tracks opposite the commencement of Ocean Parkway and across Fulton Street at certain points.

Mr. Grout wrote to President Rossiter and Deputy Highway Commissioner Farrell on the subject. Mr. Rossiter replied that his company's experience in regard to work done for the benefit of wheelmen was "very unfortunate." The company, he said, had voluntarily spent a large amount in asphalting crossings, and had also helped to pay for other improvements at the same crossings.

"The result," declared Mr. Rossiter, "has simply been a practical invitation to wheelmen to assume that they had the absolute right of way and to ride at full speed over these crossings. We have not only had numerous accidents, which would not have occurred with reasonable caution, but the city has been compelled to place additional police officers at various points to protect pedestrians, and onr own company, on pleasant days last Summer and Fall, maintained additional inspectors in order to permit its patrons to safely board and leave the cars."

After alluding to the large number of cases in which wheelmen have run into passengers leaving or boarding cars on Nostrand Avenue, Mr. Rossiter continued: "Since the improvement of Jamaica Plank Road and the placing of asphalt pavement outside the tracks the bicyclists have become such a nuisance that passengers have had to appeal to the police. The bicyclists not only race with the cars, but ride alongside of them, putting their hands on the cars, and passengers are afraid to leave the sidewalks to signal the cars. The railroad company can hardly consistently make further voluntary contributions that simply promote accidents such as referred to above."

EDUCATION AND BUSINESS.

Former Essential to the Success of the Latter, Says Mr. Mabie in His Lecture at Cooper Union.

The fifth of the March series of Columbia University lectures in co-operation with the Cooper Union was delivered last night at Cooper Union by Hamilton W. Mabie. Mr. Mabie chose for his topic "Education and Business," impressing on his hearers the essentiality of the combination of the two in order to make the latter a success. He said:

"Education has done more than anything else to make men respect themselves, and bring them on an equality with each other. A trained man is absolutely necessary in a successful business. The time is fast approaching when a man must have something more than a willingness to work and a good character to secure a position. No man holds a position in the great world of business to-day unless he holds it by mastery of its condition. There is a multitude of men and women who have no special education for doing the work they have to-day, and, although they do it honestly and conscientiously, they only do it fairly well. A man must train himself for work, and he may do it in the schools and colleges if he will."

Mr. Mabie declared that the Germans are the foremost scholars in the world. Regarding the Franco-Prussian war, he said it was a war of science, and that by their superior education they knew more about France when they invaded it than the French people did themselves.. Germany is the most thoroughly organized nation in the world to-day, and trade schools have been established in England in order to compete with the education of the Germans..

"There are few men and women who cannot educate themselves," said the lecturer, in conclusion. "The man with a book in his pocket, always ready for use at every spare moment, is carrying his university with him."

$5,000 FOR A DRINKER'S DEATH.

Vermont Liquor Dealers Must Pay Damages in a Drowning Case.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 22.—Grace L. Dix, widow of Clarence Dix, who was drowned in Sadawga Lake, in Whitingham, while under the influence of hard cider furnished by Albert Rotter of Whitingham, has recovered $5,000 damages in the County Court, under the prohibitory statute, which not only makes the seller of intoxicating liquor, but the owner of a building in which it is sold, liable for damages resulting from the sale.

Mrs. Dix brought suit against Rotter and Frank M. Mason, the former a tenant and the latter the owner of the building. It is the first case in the State under the statute.

CHARGED WITH CHECK FORGERY.

Leigh Drew $640 Belonging to the Chadwick Thread Company.

John S. Leigh, thirty-four years old, of 28 Bartholdi Place, Jersey City, employed as a bookkeeper at the Chadwick Thread Company's mill, in Greenville Avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of forging a check for $640.

The complaint was made by Maxwell Grierson, the company's manager, who alone is authorized to draw the company's checks for the Jersey City branch. Grierson alleges that Leigh used his name in signing the check. He made it payable to his own order, Grierson said, and then indorsed it. It did not appear who presented the check. The forgery was not discovered, Grierson said, until the canceled check was received from the bank.

Leigh was taken before Chief of Police Murphy in the afternoon. He said he drew the check and cashed it himself. He said he had a power of attorney authorizing him to draw the company's checks. He refused to say, however, why he had used Grierson's name instead of his own, or to tell what he had done with the money. He will be arraigned before Police Justice Potts to-day.

Sale of a Ferryboat.

The Roosevelt Street ferryboat Nevada of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company was sold at auction yesterday, to satisfy two claims for damages against the company. The boat plied between the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, and Roosevelt Street. L. B. Stoddart, representing the Red Cross Steamship Line, secured the boat for $5,050.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898,
At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Absolute Sale, Without Reserve,
THE
HUNTINGTON TRACT,
CONSISTING OF
156 Choice and Valuable Lots,
LOCATED ON
138th, 139th, 140th, and 141st Streets,
AND
ST. ANN'S AVENUE,
23d Ward, New York City.
65 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years, at 5 per cent. interest. Titles guaranteed free of charge to each purchaser, by
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

The Second and Third Avenue Elevated Railroads bring passengers to 138th Street and Willis Avenue for one fare. The trolley cars which start at Eighth Avenue and 135th Street, (stations of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Roads, and also at 129th St. and Third Avenue,) pass in front of this property on 138th Street.

For book-maps, terms, and full particulars, apply to the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, New York City.

J. MONTGOMERY STRONG, Auctioneer
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
STRONG & IRELAND will sell at auction on
Wed., March 23, '98, at 12 o'clock noon,
at N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SOUTHWEST COR. 78TH ST. & AVE. A.
One 4-story brick store and flat, with frame dwelling in rear, lot 25x94.
FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Att'ys for plaintiff, 147 Nassau St.
Further particulars with auctioneers, 60 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

BUILDING
Chambers St., near W. Broadway
FOR SALE,
6 Stories, 23.8x75.
MARSH & THURSTON,
ASTOR COURT, 18 AND 20 WEST 34TH ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT.
THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,
108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

TO LEASE, ELEVENTH AVENUE CORNER, near 23d St. Ferry, four lots; if long lease will build for good tenant. Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
No. 69 Liberty Street.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

123 WEST 55TH ST.
17-foot house; two-story extension; unusually attractive; moderate rent.
Apply JAS. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.,
or janitor, 103 West 55th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

BLACK ROCK ON THE SOUND,
SCHOONHOVEN PARK.
Breezy and very Healthy.
On high ground at Black Rock, one of the most attractive harbors of Long Island Sound, near Bridgeport. Desirable cottages tastefully furnished. Very convenient for housekeeping. Abundant supply of good water. Sanitary plumbing and sewerage. Ample stable accommodation. For particulars apply to
Douglas Robinson & Co.,
500 Madison Avenue, cor. 52d Street,
55 Liberty St., 564-6 Broadway,
or W. L. Miller, Supt., Black Rock, Conn.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY.

NUTLEY, N. J.—Handsome, 14-room Colonial house, including kitchen and pantry; in perfect order; 3 minutes from station; modern improvements; $650 on long lease; also 6 to 10 room apartments, close to station, all improvements, $20 to $30 per month; business offices at low rates. MACY & DONALDSON, Nutley, New Jersey.

NUTLEY, N. J.
40 minutes via Erie Railroad; several very attractive, modern Houses; well-shaded lawns; stables; rent, $350 to $650; golf, tennis; good wheeling. JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, 14 ROOMS, all improvements; steam heat; fine city water, not Passaic River; eight minutes from railroad depot; large barn, fine grounds, ample shade; bargain; only $9,000. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

TO LET—MORRISTOWN.—Superior store, new brick block, fine corner, opposite D. L. & W. Station, suitable for drug or other business. J. HENRY JOHNSON & CO., Morristown, N. J.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The North American Accident Association of Chicago has reinsured all the accident risks of the Globe Life and Accident Association of Indianapolis. The latter association will hereafter confine its operations to the life insurance field.

An assessment of $150,000 is being levied upon the members of the Star Accident Company of Chicago by the receiver of the concern, who states that the purpose of the assessment is to provide means for the payment of expenses and outstanding liabilities.

At the annual election held yesterday the following Directors of the German American Insurance Company, whose terms will expire in April, were re-elected: C. F. Ackermann, F. J. Allen, Ernest L. Allen, Lowell Lincoln, Charles Mail, and Charles Pfizer.

At the annual election, held yesterday, the following Directors of the German Alliance Insurance Company, whose terms will expire in April, were re-elected: Charles A. Hoyt, Charles Stewart Smith, Adolph A. Strohn, and Louis Windmüller. The other Directors are C. F. Ackermann, Ernest L. Allen, Philip Bissinger, Louis F. Dommerich, Woodbury Langdon, Lowell Lincoln, Henry C. Ward, and Alfred R. Whitney.

The insurance on the stock and machinery of the printing establishment of Gillis Brothers, at 141 to 155 East Twenty-fifth Street, which was damaged by fire yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: Springfield Fire and Marine, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Reliance, $2,500; United Firemen's, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; Providence-Washington, $2,500; German American, $7,000; National of Hartford, $2,000. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss for the assured.

Robert A. Ogilvie, deputy underwriter of the Alliance Marine of London, was entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Downtown Club by local marine underwriters. While the luncheon was distinctly social in its nature, the situation in regard to rates, in view of the heavy loss ratio, came up for discussion. The report that Mr. Ogilvie used the occasion to further an agreement to raise rates is without foundation. Wholly apart from Mr. Ogilvie's visit, it is true that there is, concurrent with the appreciation of the general situation, a desire in several quarters for an increase in insurance charges.

The New York Plate Glass Compact held a special meeting yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to develop some harmonious policy for meeting the action of the Union Casualty and Surety Company of St. Louis, whose withdrawal from the compact went into effect on the 20th inst. The different members present were so at variance that after a prolonged discussion an adjournment was taken until Friday. President Eugene H. Winslow of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company said last night that he believed some solution of the problem must be found on Friday, if the dissolution of the compact, immediately thereafter, was to be averted. W. M. Byrne, General Agent of the Union Casualty of St. Louis, said that the withdrawal of his company from the compact was due largely to the failure to restore rates in the Western States. These Western rates were thrown off because of differences between the Lloyds and the Fidelity and Casualty. Since the States involved embraced the choicest business of the Union Casualty, that company declines to further sacrifice itself in the interest of the compact. The adjourned meeting, to be held Friday, will probably result in either the framing of competitive rates by the compact or the dissolution of the compact itself.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits during March, and not to exceed six visits during April, to the works of the Firth Sterling Steel Company at Demmler, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of projectiles by that company.

Transfers made at the request of the officers concerned—First Lieut. Robert Alexander, from the Twelfth Infantry to the Eleventh Infantry, Company C; First Lieut. Willis Uline, from the Eleventh Infantry to the Twelfth Infantry, Company H.

First Lieut. Henry A. Reed, Second Artillery, previously ordered to report to Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery, President of the Examining Board, appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., is ordered now to report to Col. John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Ernest H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers; Capt. William P. Van Ness, First Artillery, and First Lieut. Frank S. Harlew, First Artillery, will assemble at Fort Sumter, S. C., March 24, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting upon the question of responsibility for the loss of certain engineer property belonging to the United States, for which Capt. Frederic V. Abbott, Corps of Engineers, is accountable.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk E. W. Alsinger is appointed on board the Puritan on nomination of Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Jewett.

Paymaster's Clerk W. C. Waldman is ordered home April 20, his appointment on the Montgomery revoked April 24.

Lieut. G. F. W. Holman is ordered to torpedo station April 1.

Acting Carpenter J. H. Gill is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to navy yard, Mare Island.

Acting Carpenter C. Thompson is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. J. J. Blandin is ordered to Washington March 24 for examination for promotion, after which he is ordered home and to wait orders.

Lieut. F. F. Fletcher is detached from the torpedo station March 31 and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Marblehead sailed from Port Tampa for Tortugas March 21.

Marietta arrived at Panama March 21.

Cincinnati arrived at Port Antonio March 21.

Castine arrived at Port Antonio March 21.

Wilmington arrived at Port Antonio March 21.

Massachusetts sailed from Key West for Hampton Roads March 22.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly competent; best references; in private family. 632 3d Av., between 40th and 41st Sts.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent reference. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman; first-class cook; good references. S., Box 291, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; just starting in business; more customers. 148½ East 40th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By highly educated North German governess; can also assist with sewing. H. G., 240 East 79th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Protestant as lady's maid; good seamstress; best of city references. Care Mrs. Clayton, 988 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German girl as maid and seamstress, or to take charge of children; good references. 125 Amsterdam Av.

MAID.—By refined French maid to young ladies; good accent; first-class references. E. M., 251 West 24th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; experienced in shirts, collars, cuffs, and flannels; city reference. 322 East 31st St.

Nurses.

NURSE and GOVERNESS.—By educated French person to take entire charge of children over three years; German and music. Monnet, 200 West 94th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her infant's nurse, whom she can highly recommend. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 on Tuesday at 6 East 12th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—Some more work by day or week; best references. Seamstress, 9 West 19th St.

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE SECRETARY or USEFUL COMPANION.—By capable, energetic Englishwoman accustomed to European and Eastern travel; Catholic; recommended by ex-member of Diplomatic Corps. A. M., 143 West 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman; unmarried; thoroughly competent, perfect cleaner of silver; best references from Paris and city; tall; strictly sober. Eugene, 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By French butler and valet; tall; sober; first-class in all branches; New York or country; highest city and European references. Rochet, 325 West 40th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English expert as butler and valet; long experience; good caterer and decorator. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—Eight years' reference; five years second man, three years as butler; lady can be seen. 57 East 25th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By English coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business as such; good driver; honest, sober, and obliging; good references; last employer can be seen. W. G. A., 45 Greenwich Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; careful driver; willing to be generally useful; care furnace, mow lawn; can milk; wages moderate. S. L. B., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Temperate, reliable, and trustworthy; first-class city reference; married; no incumbrance; present employer can be seen. J. K., care of janitor, 849 7th Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—By middle-aged German as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; garden; lawn; handy with tools; best reference. Weimar, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—By a man with large experience; best reference; 15 years last place. D. B., 2 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; reference from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By strictly first-class married gardener; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., care Peter Henderson & Co., 37 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—By single gardener, (thirty-five,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; on gentleman's place; fifteen years' first-class references. References, Box 198 Times Office.

GARDENER.—Married; understands growing vegetables, flowers, and lawns; also under glass; well recommended. Deitschman, 230 East 42d St.

GARDENER.—By a single young man, Protestant, to take care of a gentleman's place; understands greenhouse and rose culture; first-class reference. S., Box 326, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUR.—By a graduate from Royal Medical Institute for massage and gymnastics at Stockholm; highest city references. R. von Kock, 68 Lexington Av.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,834 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—German nurse and maid, with full charge of growing children, willing to live near Boston; good references necessary. Apply at Room 401, Hotel Netherland, between 12 and 2 o'clock, Wednesday, March 23.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—Able to assist waitress at table. If about twenty-two, call, with city reference, 4 to 5 o'clock, 18 East 80th St.

WANTED—A first-class carriage washer; good wages and permanent place; only experienced and sober man need apply. W., Box 346, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

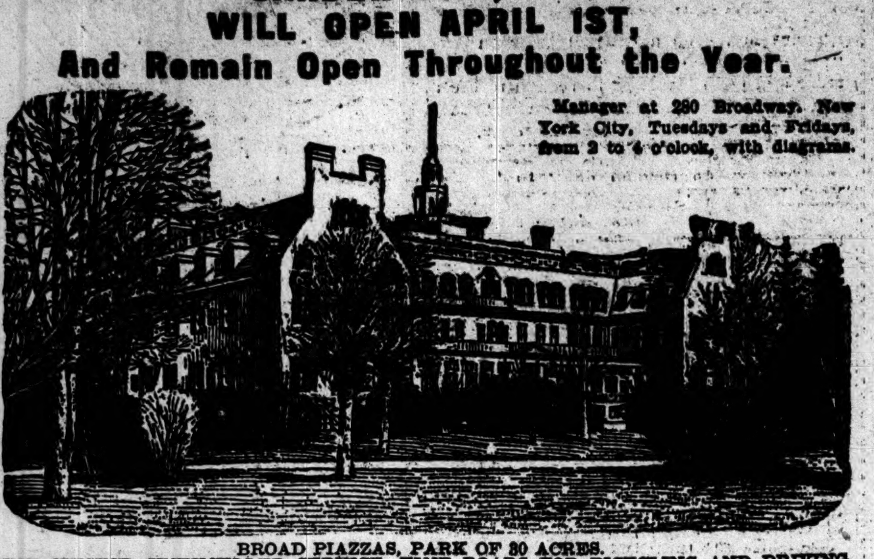
THE GARDEN CITY HOTEL

GARDEN CITY, L. I.,

WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST,

And Remain Open Throughout the Year.

Manager at 280 Broadway, New York City, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock, with diagrams.



BROAD PIAZZAS, PARK OF 80 ACRES.

FINE CUISINE, UNEXCELLED SERVICE, FINE ROADS FOR BICYCLING AND DRIVING. 18-HOLE GOLF LINKS, WHICH ARE SUPERIOR TO THOSE ON ANY OTHER COURSE. NEW MACADAMIZED ROADS TO LONG BEACH AS WELL AS POINTS ON THE SOUND. FOR TERMS AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ADDRESS C. E. ADAMS, MANAGER.

WINTER RESORTS.

AVERY'S INN, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Located between Laurel House & Lakewood Hotel. Good service for moderate rates.

Summer Hotel, Arverne, L. I. — F. W. AVERY, Prop'r.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management. A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, Atlantic City, N. J. Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Write for the new illustrated catalogue (postpaid) of the famous **HARDMAN PIANO.** Prices and terms to suit the times. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Mfrs., 138 5th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE. Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

A NEW HOME.—Elderly people and others, $4 per week; circulars sent. 148 Saint Ann's Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

85TH ST., 52 WEST.—In private family, large room, hot and cold water; bath; suitable for gentleman; reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A BACK parlor and extension, with use of front parlor for physician or dentist, or furnished saloon floor, with private bath, at exceptionally reasonable price. House on West 92d Street, near Central Park. Address S. R., Box 198, Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

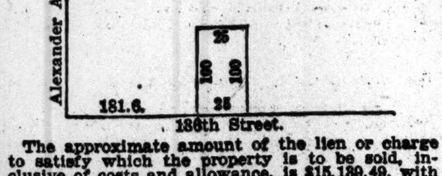
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue; running thence northerly and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence westerly along the same, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 597 East 136th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $15,139.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest, to the date fixed for sale is $260.00.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

mh23-2aw4wW&F

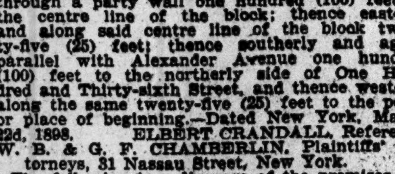
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant two hundred and six (206) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898. ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 599 East 136th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $14,971.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale, is $260.00.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

mh23-2aw4wW&F

EXCURSIONS.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc., March 5, April 2, 16, May 14, June 11, 18, 22, 25, 29, July 2.

Holy Land departures March 5, May 7, July 2, Oct. 1.

Round the World departures Oct. 1 and Nov. 1.

F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

LANGUAGES.

CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular. CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON LECTURES In Broadway Tabernacle, cor. Broadway & 34th St., To-day at 8 P. M., "David the Saint."

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. MATHEWS and Mary, his wife; Robert H. Mathews and Fannie C., his wife; Andrew W. Mathews and Lottie, his wife; Anna M. Tucker and Henry B. Tucker, her husband; Catherine M. Mathews, Sarah J. Steele, William J. Mathews, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of James Mathews, deceased; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman, John P. Kane, Matthew Baird, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of John P. Kane; Charles Eggers, Mount Morris Bank, Jacob Meurer and Andrew Meurer, the Brainerd Quarry Company, the Shaler and Hall Quarry Company, the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, Herbert A. Shipman, August T. Hirt and Paul Hagdorn, Jacob Vorhaus, the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Maillard M. Canda, as receiver of the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Hugh G. Kelly, Hugh Kelly, the Young & Farrell Diamond Stone Sawing Company of Chicago, Illinois; Herman Harvers, Frederick G. Moore, George B. Robbins and Harry W. Bell, Michael C. Foertsch, P. William Nickerson, the John Kress Brewing Company, American Encaustic Tiling Company, Limited; Hattie Kottek, Henry F. Mohrmann, Nicholas J. O'Connell, Nicholas J. O'Connell, as assignee, for the benefit of creditors of George A. Douglass; Lillie E. Henderson, Reuben W. Ross, Joseph Thomson and Peter M. Wilson, as executors of the last will and testament of Reuben Ross, deceased; the New York Gas Fixture Company, Henry M. Bendheim, Henry Rauch and Moses H. Rauch, Daniel Schwartzkopf, Benjamin F. Kraft, George N. Manchester, surviving partner of the firm lately composed of George N. Manchester and William N. Philbrick; J. C. Watson Company, the Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Emanuel Lowinson, James King, Howard D. Hamm, Gustave Palmer, Theodore H. Martin, Charles A. Christman, as general assignee for the benefit of creditors of George Mackenzie; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Ronald K. Brown and George Chesterman, as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of George Chesterman, deceased; George N. Reinhardt and John G. Reinhardt, Thomas F. Devine, Henry Heuer, John J. McPhee, Hieman A. Meyer and Oscar F. Miller, composing firm of Meyer & Miller; Gustavus W. Rader and Michael Schmitt, composing the firm of G. W. Rader & Company, and Adam Unger, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 27, 1897.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office and Office Address, No. 49 Chambers St., New York City.

To the defendants, Frederick G. Moore and Theodore H. Martin: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in said county.—Dated Feb'y 21, 1898. Yours, &c.,

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f23-1aw6wW&ap6

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial.

SILVIE M. WARNER and MARIE MARTINACHE, as the Committee of Eugenie Martinache, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against KARL M. WALLACH, Simon Canaan, and Esther Canaan, his wife; Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Joseph Rosenberg, Hyman Sharff, Fanny Diamond, David Goodman, Jacob Cohn, Benjamin Greenberg, Selig Levi, Benny Dambowitz, Congregation Eits Chaim Nusach Hoary, (otherwise known as Congregation Eits Chaim Ansche Konotop,) which congregation is more particularly designated and described as the one occupying the second floor in No. 16 Ludlow Street, New York City, and Marcus Stern, President of said Congregation; Abraham Salkin, Charles C. Davis, Sigmund L. Weisil, Jefferson M. Levy, Henry F. Huntemann, Luke Boyle, Adelbert D. Cronk, Eleventh Ward Bank, Abraham Cooper, Joseph Newmark, and Meyer L. Levene, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1898.

EUGENE G. KREMER, Attorney for Plaintiffs,

Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Meyer L. Levene, and Charles C. Davis:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, the same day.—Dated New York, February 8th, 1898. Yours, &c.,

EUGENE G. KREMER, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, New York.

f9-1aw6wW

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, complainant, against THE PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that, by decree duly made and filed herein, on the 8th day of February, 1898, the undersigned were duly appointed receivers of all the assets of the PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, within the Southern District of New York, and that we have duly qualified as such and do require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation, within said district, to render an account to us of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to us at our office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1898.

Second—All persons in said district having in their possession any property and effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to us at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Third—All creditors of the said corporation who may be entitled to payment out of the assets thereof, within the Southern District of New York, to present a statement of their respective claims, with proper vouchers in support thereof, at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1898.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, CLARENCE A. COOK, Receivers.

MASTEN & NICHOLS, Solicitors for Receivers, 49 Wall Street, New York. mh2-8aw6w

LEGAL NOTICES.

SPEAR, THEODORE A.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THEODORE A. SPEAR, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House in the County of New York on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of William C. Fitzner, assignee of the above-named Theodore A. Spear, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice of said Supreme Court, this 14th day of February, 1898. [L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City, N. Y.

f16-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUpreme Court, made on the 9th day of February, 1898, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANKLIN MILLER, lately carrying on the business of a dealer in tiles and plumbers' materials under the name of Miller & Coates, at No. 279 Pearl Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Franklin Miller for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 101 Beekman Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898.

JOHN H. COMER, Assignee.

MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Assignee, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f16-1aw6wW&mh30

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-1aw6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-1aw6mW&je1

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York. o20-1aw6mW

GRAINGER, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bernard Westervelle, Heinrich Westervelle, and Fritz Westervelle, the only heirs and next of kin of MARY GRAINGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles M. Grainger, of the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY GRAINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

f16-1aw6wW

MORGAN, EDMUND R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to MARTHA M. MORGAN, Alice Morgan, George A. Morgan, Jesse M. Morgan, Milton A. Morgan, John F. Morgan, Mary E. Morgan, Fannie E. Morgan, and Emma Melson, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of EDMUND R. MORGAN, deceased, should not be granted to Catharine Paull, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the Fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Petitioner, 52 William Street, New York City.

f16-1aw6wW&mh30

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JAMES CARRIGAN, Frances C. O'Connor, Joseph F. Carrigan, Anna C. McCreery, Louisa C. McCreery, Mary B. Hooper, Joseph V. Pardow, Robert R. Pardow, Mary Carrigan, Andrew Carrigan, William L. Carrigan, Louis R. Carrigan, John N. Carrigan, Clarence Carrigan, Joseph Carrigan, and Jeremiah J. Campion, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Carrigan, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Andrew Carrigan, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Thomas H. O'Connor, as surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executor, &c., 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City.

mh23-1aw6wW

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE B. H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 41 Wall Street New York City. o13-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. BOND, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d29-1aw6mW

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix. o13-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 258 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

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Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St.Charles, ap., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
do ....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md..Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do ....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
Brooklyn, N.Y..Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs,Pa.Htl.Rider,a.p.$2.50 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago,Ill.The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50, a.p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up,ap,$3up
Lakewood, N. J...Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng..........Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster).St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky.Galt House, ap. $3 to $5;ep.$1up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala.Battle House,rooms,bath,ap.$2.50up
Naples, Italy.(Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
N. York(N.B.Barry).The St.Cloud Htl,ep,$1.50up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington,e.p.,$1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y).Cosmopolitan Htl.,ep,$1up
Philadelphia, Pa.The Aldine, ep.1.50;ap.3.50up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond,Va.Jefferson, a.p., $5 up,e.p.,$1.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Utica, N. Y.......The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va.Princess Anne Htl.ap.$4up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
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do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

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Lucania, April 9, 3 AM	Aurania, Apr. 28, 10 AM

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DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Man.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Mch.29, 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Apl. 26, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Apl. 5, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., May 3, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Apl. 19, 9 AM	Kai.W.d.G. May 10, 9 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Apr. 12, 9 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen.............Thurs., March 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.......Thurs., Apl. 7, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda..March 26, 10 AM	Werra...Apl. 23, 10 AM
Ems.....Apl. 2, 10 AM	Kai.W.II.Apr.30, 10 AM
Aller.....Apl. 16, 10 AM	Fulda.....May 7, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG.

Normannia, Mch.24, 9 AM	Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM	Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
F.Bismarck, Apr.28, 9 AM	A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM

First Cabin $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30

Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Pennsylv'a, Mch.26, 8 AM	Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM
Palatia.....Apr. 9, 7 AM	Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM
Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM	Pennsylv'a, May 14, Noon

First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK...March 23	PARIS.............April 13
ST. PAUL.......March 30	ST. PAUL..........April 20
ST. LOUIS.......April 6	ST. LOUIS.........April 27

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

WESTERNLAND, Mar23	NOORDLAND.....April 6
SOUTHWARK...Mar. 30	FRIESLAND.....April 13

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS

LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night, daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo [illegible] Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:2[illegible] P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 [illegible] Carries sleeping and drawing room cars [illegible]

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily. For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:[illegible] A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily. For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily. For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily. For Montreal, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily. For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 13th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford, 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

[illegible] FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Chamber of Commerce Protests Against the Proposed Removal of the Present Board.

ABRAM S. HEWITT'S REMARKS

A Resolution Offered by J. M. Levy to Ask the Commissioners to Resign Is Not Seconded—Tammany Hall Assailed.

Morris K. Jesup, a Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided yesterday at a special meeting of the Chamber which was called to consider what, if any, action the Chamber ought to take in reference to the bill recently introduced into the State Senate removing the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners and amending the Rapid Transit act.

John Crosby Brown offered these resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York learns with indignation of the bill introduced in the State Senate to legislate out of office the present Rapid Transit Board.

Resolved, That such bill has no support in public sentiment, and is absolutely without other justification; that the present board, by its persistent and unwearied labors, by its resolute determination to make good the vote of the people for a genuine and sufficient system of rapid transit, by its refusal to lessen its efforts because of the numerous obstacles which have been thrown in its way, by its sincere, earnest, and wise administration of the trust reposed in it, has deserved and now enjoys the confidence of the city.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, an early and adequate solution of the rapid transit problem depends upon the continuance in office of the present board, and that the proposal to remove its present members can proceed from no other motive than the desire to prevent a real solution of the rapid transit problem, and to secure through a union of politicians on nominally opposite sides a grossly improper political advantage at the expense of the masses of the people of the city.

Mr. Levy's Proposal.

Jefferson M. Levy offered these resolutions, which were not seconded:

Whereas, The present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners have made no progress within the last six years, and,

Whereas, The underground road proposed by the present commission is surrounded by obstacles, physical, legal, and financial; and,

Whereas, The commission is antagonistic to the administration of the city government, recently intrusted by an overwhelming majority with the management of the city's affairs; and,

Whereas, The need of a feasible system of rapid transit is urgent,

Be it resolved that the members of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners be requested to tender their resignations.

Mr. Levy said he offered the resolution because he was satisfied that underground rapid transit could never be accomplished in this city, and that the present commission could not solve the problem. Mr. Levy was ruled out of order, because his amendment had not been seconded.

Mr. Rhoades's Remarks.

John Harsen Rhoades, in seconding Mr. Brown's resolutions, denounced the Ellsworth bill and Tammany Hall, and said, after reviewing the work of the Rapid Transit Commission:

"They have been fought persistently on every hand and at every turn by those who, in various ways, generally from self-interest, are opposed to underground transit; and if it were not that the members of this commission were able, determined, and well-trained men, they would have been defeated long ago. And whether all men agree that an underground road should be built or not, the people of New York still owe a debt of gratitude to these men, who, in the discharge of their duty, have performed that duty faithfully and well.

"But what is this attempt, gentlemen, after all, but part and parcel of the general damning process against reform and reformers now going on in connection with the present administration of affairs in New York?

"Tammany Hall turned over this city to the reform government with its public buildings going to decay, its school accommodations inadequate, its departments badly managed, its streets reeking in filth, its public improvements delayed, its parks neglected, and general mismanagement apparent everywhere.

"It returns to power to find that free and liberal expenditures have been made by the reform administration, largely rendered necessary by their own shortcomings when they were in power, and actually required to supply the needs of the people with those things which they themselves ought to have given, and which they failed to give.

"And now, because of a shortened Treasury and a Constitutional limit to expenditure, finding themselves unable to carry on their own schemes of development, they put upon themselves the borrowed robes of virtue and endeavor to hoodwink the people with the cry of dishonesty on the part of reform Mayors and honest Commissioners, and seek to turn out of office every decent man placed in power by their predecessors, and even strain the law to effect their purpose."

Mr. Levy rose to a defense of Tammany Hall and a challenge of Mr. Rhoades's statements. He asserted that Tammany left the city in splendid financial condition, and was always in favor of honest rapid transit. Mr. Levy added that Mayor Strong's administration should be denounced for criminal extravagance.

Mr. Hewitt's Remarks.

Abram S. Hewitt's first utterance on seconding the resolution was:

"I am a member of Tammany Hall. I also am a Democrat. I have been taught to believe, however, that when the members of this Chamber come into this room they leave politics behind them, and whether they are Republicans or Democrats, they remember, when they are here, that they are only members of the Chamber of Commerce and merchants of the City of New York."

Mr. Hewitt added in part:

"Of all the propositions which within my memory have been submitted to the Legislature, the one looking to the abolition of this commission is the most impudent and barefaced. This commission is composed of men who have no superiors in this community or in any other. It is incredible that any self-respecting community will tolerate the idea that men who have no personal motives to serve, who have nothing but a desire to do their duty to the community, shall be removed, in order that politicians may lay the hand of spoliation upon the public funds. Now, this proposition is a confession, open and declared—a declaration that the politicians who are now in charge of our municipal affairs propose to appropriate to themselves every dollar of the public property which can by any possibility come under their control for expenditure. The Mayor has given as a reason for this legislation that they hold their meetings in secret, and that he does not know what they are doing. Why does he not know what they are doing? He is a member of the commission. It is his duty to attend the meetings, and if in the pressure of business he is unable to do so, the remedy is very simple; he has only to send for the minutes of the commission or to send a stenographer to take down every word that may be uttered."

He Criticises Mr. Croker.

Mr. Hewitt took up and criticised a recent interview with Mr. Croker, and said: "One of the difficulties which will occur to every man who undertakes to run the National Government and the State Government and the City Government is that he cannot possibly be master of all the facts. That is the trouble with Mr. Croker. Either his memory is failing or he never knew the facts."

Mr. Hewitt sketched the history of rapid transit and the way the Chamber of Commerce came into it, and concluded as follows:

"There is somebody who holds no office, who has never received any commission from the people, who decides what shall be done. In old times a decision was kept quiet, nobody talked about it; but in these days there is no hesitation at all in taking the public into their confidence. Their orders are proclaimed everywhere and they are obeyed. Fortunately there is, after all, some point of redress. We have a Governor who represents the people of this State. He is not deaf to the voice of public opinion. He came into office young in years, somewhat inexperienced in politics, but, as I believe, with a sincere intention to do his whole duty to the people of the State of New York.

"It is for that reason, gentlemen, it is for that reason, Mr. President, that these movements that we make here to-day, and that are to be made by other bodies in this city, are very important. These meetings should be held in every ward of New York, and the Governor be made to feel that, after all, there is an honest public opinion which will sustain him in doing his duty to the people." [Great applause.]

Chairman Jesup appointed this committee to oppose the Ellsworth bill at Albany: J. Harsen Rhoades, Richard Deeves, William Brookfield, James Talcott, Gustav H. Schwab, and Edward A. Marling.

To Oppose the Ellsworth Bill.

Besides the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, there will go to Albany today to oppose the Ellsworth bill before the Senate Committee on Cities, the committee named Monday as representatives of the Citizens' Union, some members of the Reform Club's committee, L. J. Callanan, representing the Retail Grocers' Union, and a committee named last night to represent the City Club.

RAPID TRANSIT BOARD MEETS.

The Mayor Stays Away and the Controller Declines to Vote on Manhattan Franchises.

Mayor Van Wyck was not at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday afternoon, nor did he send any explanation of his declination of the board's special formal request to him to attend. The Controller was present, for the first time since he became an ex-officio member, and his presence made it possible for the board to act upon the proposed granting of franchises to the Manhattan Railway Company. No action was taken, however, as the Controller pleaded unfamiliarity with the subject as an excuse for not voting.

The meeting was attended by Alexander E. Orr, the Controller, John Claflin, John H. Starin, George L. Rives, and Woodbury Langdon, Commissioners; Edward M. Shepard, counsel; W. B. Parsons, Chief Engineer, and Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary.

Counsel presented the forms of seven certificates granting certain franchises to the Manhattan Railway Company, as suggested in and subject to the conditions contained in the report of the Committee on Contract presented last Thursday. The first of these proposed certificates was read, and Mr. Starin moved that said franchise be granted and the certificate be executed as provided by law.

The Controller stated that he did not wish to vote upon the question of granting the franchise until he had had an opportunity to examine it and to have it examined by the engineer of the Finance Department, and this prevented action. The remaining certificates were read, discussed, and ordered printed. The Chief Engineer was directed to confer with the engineer of the Finance Department and to furnish him all information concerning the franchises.

Mr. Orr said that the resignation of Charles Stewart Smith as a Commissioner had been placed in his hands by Howard C. Smith, to be used if he deemed it necessary, but that he hoped that, as Mr. Smith would be back in New York by April 6, it would be unnecessary to accept the resignation. The board has power to fill by a vote of four of its members any vacancy caused by the retirement of any except ex officio members. Mr. Smith's resignation was handed in, so that if the Mayor and Controller should refuse to attend the meetings and so block business a successor might be named to him at once and the board be enabled to go ahead without Mayor or Controller.

No communication was received by the board yesterday from the Manhattan Railway Company and nothing is known authentically of its attitude toward the proposed franchises. The board will meet again at 3 P. M. to-morrow.

PROPERTY OWNERS SARCASTIC.

Resent a Trolley Company's Encroachments and Ask Relief.

"People have no right on this sidewalk. It belongs to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. If you want to use this street, go to the other side."

This sign and others equally sarcastic have been erected by irritated property owners as a means of venting their feelings, and adorn Gates Avenue, between Ralph Avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn. The company formerly had a stable on Gates Avenue, and maintained a siding which occupied a large share of the street. When the company substituted electricity for horse power it constructed a new siding in front of the property of other persons.

In affidavits submitted yesterday to Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, it is alleged that the cars run so close to the sidewalk as to project over it, and in one instance a car knocked down a sign which was placed on the sidewalk. The property owners have been complaining bitterly, and at last, one of them, Adelaide M. Rice, brought suit to have the siding removed. W. S. Brewster, her lawyer, yesterday obtained from Justice Dickey an order requiring the company to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be granted.

BOY CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

His Father a Convict and His Mother Dissipated—The Recorder's Rebuke.

Recorder Goff, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday severely rebuked the mother of a twelve-year-old boy who had been brought before him for trial on a charge of burglary. The boy's mother is a dissipated woman, said the Recorder, and his father a crook, now serving a term in prison.

The boy was Charles Sennett of 244 Cherry Street. He had been indicted for burglary in the third degree. At midnight on March 10 last he broke into Pauline Wallack's grocery store, at 57 Market Street. Policeman Peter Gillman of the Madison Street Station testified that he had found the door of the grocery store open and the boy inside.

The boy was called to the stand to testify in his own behalf. As he did not know the nature of an oath, he was allowed to make a statement. He said that while on his way home on the night in question he met a boy known as "Red Johnson," and that the latter ordered him to go into the store. He refused, he said, and Johnson pushed him in.

The Recorder objected to allowing the defendant's lawyer to put the boy's mother on the stand to testify to her son's good character by saying, "I have affidavits to show that the mother is a dissipated woman and the father a crook, now serving time."

After the jury had returned with a verdict of guilty of the crime charged, the Recorder called the prisoner's mother before him, and, after questioning her, said:

"I am informed that you are a dissipated woman. The sooner your boy is taken from you the better it will be for him. A thief for a father and a dissipated woman for a mother! Can you wonder that this little child would commit crime? He knows neither God nor man. A more pathetic case never came under my observation. His home surroundings have eliminated all knowledge of right or wrong, if, indeed, he ever had that sense cultivated in him. Poor little fellow; he is to be pitied. I will send him to the Catholic Protectory, where he will have some one to look after him."

The woman looked at the Recorder during this speech without the slightest change in her demeanor. She gave no sign that she had been in the least affected by his words.

On the boy at the time of his arrest was found the same bunch of skeleton keys that his father had used in committing the crime for which he was sent to prison.

CAT UP A TREE FOR TWO DAYS.

Rescued by Jersey City Policeman After Several Boys Had Failed.

F. R. Radcliff of 368 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday notified the police that his family's pet cat was up a tree, and had been there for forty-two hours. He said the cat was chased by a dog on Sunday evening, and took refuge in the tree. It climbed to a limb forty feet from the ground, refusing to be coaxed down. Mr. Radcliff said he had hired several boys to recover the animal, but none of them could dislodge it.

Policeman Harrison was sent to the rescue. He made his way by means of a ladder to the branches of the tree, and finally got near enough to the cat to grasp it by the back of the neck. Then he put it in a bag and lowered it to the ground with a cord. When released the cat scampered home.

The Whooping-Cough or Croup, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy. If given according to directions, it usually affords immediate relief.—Adv.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Andrew H. Green Addresses the Councilmen on the Intent of the Charter.

A MOMENTOUS EXPERIMENT

City Legislature Is Invested with Unprecedented Power, and the Result Is Awaited with Interest Throughout the World.

Andrew H. Green talked to the Councilmen in the Council Chamber yesterday upon the intent of the consolidation charter and the duties that devolve under it upon the City Government. A resolution according him the privileges of the floor was adopted at the last meeting of the Council, and yesterday, as soon as the Council was called to order, Vice Chairman Oakley, presiding in the absence of President Guggenheimer, who is sick, appointed Councilmen McGarry of Brooklyn and Brice of Manhattan to escort him to the speaker's platform.

In introducing him, Mr. McGarry said he esteemed it a privilege to present "Andrew H. Green, better known as the father of consolidation, the man who did more than any other one man to make possible the Greater New York." Mr. Green said among other things:

"This City Legislature marks the dawn of a new era in the administration of this city. It is a harbinger and example for advanced municipal government that will be regarded with the deepest interest by those observant of civic affairs throughout the domain of civilization.

"With the charter of 1870 and subsequent acts departed pretty much all semblance of power of local legislation. It is restored by the Constitution of this Municipal Assembly to an extent of authority that is unprecedented.

"For the administration of the affairs of communities heretofore disunited it is committed to you to frame rules for the guidance of those vast, varied, and complicated interests that engage the activities of 3,500,000 free people, a greater population than that of all the other cities and of the towns of this State.

Underlying Purpose of the Charter.

"The underlying purpose of the charter under which you act is the fusing and welding of the complex governmental mechanism of various municipalities. Care is to be taken to give effect to this purpose and to combine and unite and not disperse forces organized for better progress in the material development of the city.

"The question of government of great cities is nowhere else brought to such conspicuous trial as it now undergoes in this single commonwealth of former divided municipalities. Great as our interests in this result are, they are trivial in comparison with those which our example will effect throughout this country and the world.

"It is the fashion for ill-advised officials and essayists to refer to foreign lands as guides for civil administration in our country. We are adopting too many of their customs and habits. Slight observation will show that the structure of society abroad is in every view so radically different from our own that borrowed foreign practices interwoven with American theories would largely neutralize either for usefulness. Though often deeply veiled, the presence of force as an immediate regulator is felt in European municipalities, and is recognized as the power of first resort; with us, it is the very last.

"As the commercial capital of a Nation, New York has a great trust in charge. More than any other community, we have had greatness thrust upon us. Without making an effort or taking thought in a period which is but a span in the life of great cities in the Old World, the community assembled around this port, one by contiguity of borders, by commercial association, by industrial pursuit, and by social sentiment, already the second city in the world, is still progressing with such rapid development that there is scarcely room for doubt that when the infant of this day shall reach maturity and come to cast his first vote he will be a citizen of a municipality which, in population, in wealth, and influence shall stand at the head of the line of great cities whose influences guide the destinies of the world and whose records embellish the pages of history."

Mr. Green spoke of the needs of the port and referred to the passages in the Governor's message about the slowness of the growth comparatively of the commerce of New York which declared that the State should open such facilities in New York Harbor as will draw and accommodate every pound of commerce that should naturally come here.

"In this relation," Mr. Green went on, "among the multiplicity of subjects of grave importance that will be urged upon your attention is that of the largely added extent of water front that comes within the scope of your jurisdiction. The imperative need of the provision for its utilization to diminish the inconveniences and charges for dock and wharf facilities is manifest. As early as 1868, in presenting some views respecting varied necessities for the future city, I found that if bridges across the East River were as frequent as those in Paris over the Seine, twenty-two would be required, and if as frequent as those in London, over the Thames, thirty would be required."

Other Needs of the City.

The speaker talked of the need of an ample supply of pure water, new parks, and public buildings, &c., and declared that the plans adopted for public improvements should be for the accommodation not only of the present but of the future.

"Works of this and similar character intended for public use," he observed, "should not be left as to their location and safety and convenience to the schemes of individuals associated in the form of corporations organized solely for gain. They are for the public, and the public should control them from inception to completion as well as in their subsequent management."

After thanking the Councilmen for their courtesy, Mr. Green said that if, under the provisions of the charter, the Government of this new metropolis should fail to command popular approval, it will not be possible to attribute it to a lack of adequate authority.

"While it is true," he said, in conclusion, "that ultimate power still resides in the Legislature of the State, it is equally clear that if there is hereafter to be any legislation prejudicial to the interests of this city, an explanation is likely to be found in the want of force and impressiveness in 20 of the 50 Senators and 59 of the 150 of the Assemblymen that it sends to the State Legislature."

On motion of Mr. McGarry, a rising vote of thanks showed the Council's appreciation of Mr. Green's address, and then the ordinary business of the day was taken up.

Permission was given by a unanimous vote to the Bloomer Cycle Club to parade on Eighth Avenue at their own expense on May 3, 4, and 5, and several newsdealers were authorized to erect stands under certain stations of the elevated railroad.

A report approving the salaries fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for Coroners and Coroners' clerks was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, because of the opposition of the Aldermen to the schedule, as were resolutions regarding the appointment of a confidential clerk to the Finance Committee and a doorkeeper.

No report was made on the resolution for an appropriation toward the expenses of the proposed Charter Day celebration, and it was said unofficially that in consequence of the action of the Aldermen it would be killed in committee.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Charter Day Celebration Resolution Defeated by Brooklyn Delegation.

For more than an hour yesterday the Board of Aldermen debated the resolution to recommend that the city appropriate $50,000 toward the expenses of the Charter Day celebration. Aldermen Goodman and Gluck led the forces supporting the resolution, and Aldermen Burleigh, Bridges, Wafer, and Stewart of Kings spoke against it. When a vote was taken there were 35 for and 20 against the resolution, the Brooklyn and Queens delegations voting unanimously nay, as did Alderman Folks, the Citizens' Union representative. Under the charter, which requires a four-fifths vote of the Municipal Assembly to authorize the expenditure of city money, the resolution was declared lost.

Mr. Goodman, in his opening speech, said that to refuse the appropriation would injure the city in the eyes of the country and would mar the scheme of the celebration, which was to illustrate the general rejoicing of the citizens of what is destined to be the greatest city in the world.

Mr. Stewart said he could not believe that his constituents in Brooklyn would be willing to spend $50,000 on a jamboree when their streets were dark because there was no money to pay for lighting the lamps. Aldermen Bridges and Burleigh spoke in like strain, referring to the lack of paving ing the Brooklyn streets, and Mr. Wafer remarked that he was indicted in Brooklyn for voting to expend public money on the Columbian celebration. Several other members spoke for and against, the yea division talking of the glory of the city and the Brooklyn men speaking of the needs of their borough and the shaving "in the interests of economy" of the department budgets.

The New Yorkers retaliated on the Brooklyn men on the first resolution offered after the appropriation matter was disposed of. It was a resolution to request the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make a special appropriation of $100,000 to carry on contracts for street lighting in Brooklyn for which the appropriation already made does not provide. The resolution was beaten, but in any event it could have done no good, as the Mayor had in advance declared his intention to veto it.

When the vote was announced on the resolution Alderman Stewart declared that if the Manhattan Aldermen wanted a sectional fight they could have it at any time. "You will want public improvements," he said, "and we can vote you down as often as you vote us down. We can stand it as long as you can."

It was decided without debate to allow the veterans of Farragut's fleet to hold a reunion in the Aldermanic chamber at a date to be decided later.

A resolution introduced by Alderman Goodman to establish a marriage bureau in each of the different boroughs, with two clerks in charge, was laid on the table after a long debate. It will be taken up again when the Aldermen reach an agreement as to how the patronage of the bureaus shall be distributed.

CHARTER DAY CELEBRATION.

Committee Deplores the Action of the Municipal Assembly.

A meeting of the General Committee on Charter Day celebration was held yesterday afternoon in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall. Several members of the committee spoke on the action of the Aldermen and Council in refusing to recommend the appropriation of $50,000 toward the celebration, and declared it short-sighted policy.

A. A. Alling said there was an impression abroad that the success of the demonstration depended on the making of the appropriation, and declared that while aid was welcomed from all sources, the celebration would be made successful by the co-operation of members of the committee and their friends without any money from the city.

Col. Alfred Pagelow, ex-Judge Pittman, and Chairman Washington spoke in a like strain.

Mr. Washington said the suggestion to raise the money had come from the Municipal Assembly, and not from the committee, and the appropriation was asked simply to give the celebration a sort of official indorsement.

Richard Deeves asked if there was any estimate of the amount of money necessary to carry out the celebration, and Mr. Washington said that the estimates were not yet complete.

A report was read from the Finance Committee recommending that the public be asked to subscribe toward the fund for the celebration, and with that object in view it was recommended that the various trades and manufacturing interests be canvassed and that popular subscriptions be asked for.

Appointments in City Departments.

The Commissioners of Charities yesterday appointed Dr. Horace Bigelow examining physician at Bellevue Hospital. C. J. Hussey has been reinstated as foreman in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, S. F. Muldoon was added to the force of the Commissioners of Accounts as an examiner, John F. Frost was appointed Deputy City Paymaster at a salary of $2,500 a year, and J. J. Flood was made Superintendent in the Department of Sewers.

Board of Municipal Statistics.

Lots will be drawn to-day by the six members of the Board of Municipal Statistics to decide their terms of office. Two are to serve for two, two for four, and two for six years. Dr. Nagle, the Chief of the bureau, is exempted from the fortunes of the drawing. After the terms have been decided the Commissioners will organize by electing a President and Secretary and fixing a regular meeting day.

Preparing for Investigation.

The Commissioners of Accounts are preparing to begin investigating the larger departments of the City Government. They purpose examining all the records of the administration of Mayor Strong in New York and of Mayors Schieren and Wurster in Brooklyn. They have an appropriation of $160,000 at their disposal for the purpose and have engaged a large force of expert accountants.

F. L. WING KILLED HIMSELF.

Cut His Throat While Ill and in His Nurse's Presence.

Frederick L. Wing, a real estate broker, committed suicide yesterday morning at his home, 233 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was in business with his brother at 446 West Fourteenth Street, Manhattan. On Wednesday last, while returning with a friend from a performance at the Montauk Theatre, he gave up his seat in a trolley car to a woman, and went out on the rear platform, where he stood until he reached his home.

He was suffering from a chill when he arrived home, and gradually became seriously ill. On Saturday he was obliged to call in Dr. Chapin of 21 Schermerhorn Street, who diagnosed the case as one of pneumonia with typhoid complication. A professional nurse was employed.

While the nurse was watching at his bedside, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Wing suddenly arose and ran to his dressing case. The nurse tried to stop him, but he hurled her aside and seized his razor. He cut his throat from ear to ear, and fell dying by the side of the bed. The nurse screamed for help, but when others in the house rushed in, Wing was dead. Coroner Delap will hold an inquest. The deed was evidently done in delirium. Mr. Wing was thirty-eight years old and unmarried.

LITTLE RUNI KAS SAN DEAD.

Followed Her Fiance to America, but Could Not Stand the Climate.

In a coffin surrounded by chrysanthemums and lighted Japanese lanterns, Runi Kas San, "Little Chrysanthemum," was lying in her room, at 76 East One Hundred and First Street, yesterday. Koshui Kijjiwaei, her fiancé, is heartbroken, for death has stepped in between a love conceived in their native country, and which, through the devotion of the little dead girl, had been continued in America. Runi Kas San was hardly out of her teens, yet she was known as one of the best female acrobats here and in Japan, having traveled all over the Mikado's dominions in company with her parents, who are also acrobats.

Little Runi fell in love with Kijjiwaei, but seven months ago he was forced to come to this country to seek his fortune. When he left her, "Little Chrysanthemum" was inconsolable, and persuaded her parents to come to America, which they did a month after Kijjiwaei's arrival. She found her fiancé in this city, and they all managed to join the same troupe. "Little Chyrsanthemum," however, was delicate. She found that our climate did not agree with her, and during the Winter suffered severely. Last Friday she became very sick, and on Monday night she died.

At the door of the room yesterday was a Kredda, placed there by Kijjiwaei, on which were a heap of candy, a cup of rice, and a lighted taper, for food, drink, and light, to last until her soul reached Heaven. Kijjiwaei had also erected a miniature representation of the Temple of the God of the Winds, in the village of Siki, where "Little Chrysanthemum" was born.

Dr. Whitney of 1,461 Madison Avenue, who attended the girl, did not grant a death certificate, and Dr. O'Hanlon, the Coroner's physician, will make an autopsy to-day. The girl will be buried in some Brooklyn cemetery, and the funeral service will be according to the rites of the Buddhists. As there is no Buddhist priest in the city, the manager of the troupe, Takesana, will recite the ritual. The members of the troupe, numbering over twenty, will attend the funeral in a body, with such other Japanese who belong to theatrical troupes as are in the city.

MERCHANTS HAD A GRIEVANCE.

Produce Men Charged the B. & O. Road with Withholding Correct Returns, but an Affidavit Satisfied Them.

There has been a quarrel between produce merchants of this city and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in regard to the alleged withholding of information by the railroad of receipts of butter and eggs, especially the latter article.

The railroads furnish daily to the New York Mercantile Exchange and the Produce Exchange the amounts of the receipts of produce for the information of the members of the exchanges, and it is on this information that the prices for the day are made. The merchants suspected for some time that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad people were not reporting the full amount of the receipts of butter and eggs by that line. Two reasons were alleged to have prompted the railroad to that action. One was that the road was carrying the produce sent by some of the largest Western shippers at cut rates, and had thus secured nearly 50 per cent. of the dairy produce carrying trade. The other was that the suppression of the news of the full receipts tended to demoralize the trade, as when light receipts were reported and the market prices were based upon the reported receipts, the agents of those receivers tried to work off their stock at the higher prices or a shade lower, to the detriment of the other dealers.

The receipts of eggs listed at the Mercantile Exchange on Monday amounted to about 3,500 cases. Several members of the Exchange said they went to the Baltimore and Ohio dock, and had counted between 5,000 and 6,000 cases, and that the foreman in charge had ordered them off the dock.

A committee from the Mercantile Exchange and the Produce Exchange then called on the railroad officials and made a protest. The latter denied that full information about the receipts had not been given, and promised that in the future the daily information would be accompanied by an affidavit. Accordingly, the first affidavit was yesterday posted up in the Mercantile Exchange. In it Albin Van Dusen, the eastbound clerk of the road, swears that the receipts which he furnished to the New York Mercantile Exchange on Saturday, Monday, and yesterday were absolutely correct to a package, as far as he was able to make them up from the manifests of the road.

The merchants said they were satisfied with the arrangement.

LEGAL NOTES.

Rights of Cars in the Streets.—A judgment on a verdict for $1,300 in favor of Victor Rosenblatt, in his suit in Kings County against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for personal injuries, resulting from defendant's alleged negligence in a collision between one of its trolley cars and the wagon of the Fleischmann Yeast Company, driven by the plaintiff, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. The court held, by Justice Woodward, that the trial court erred in refusing to charge, as requested by defendant, that where the accident occurred, at a point between two streets, the railroad company had the paramount right to the use of the streets where the track was laid. The court held that street railroad companies, while organized for private profit, are yet instituted for the convenience of the public, and it was necessary in the accomplishment of this higher object that the company's cars should be operated and run with the least delay and the greatest regularity consistent with the safety of the community. Confined by the necessity of their construction and mechanical appliances to a particular part of the highway, public policy demanded and the law sanctioned the doctrine that the paramount right should be given these companies to that portion of the highway which is taken up by their track, and which is between intersecting highways. This rule, while absolving the company from none of the obligations to use that caution which is required in guarding against collisions, was necessary to the discharge of that duty which the company owed to the community, and imposed upon individuals the duty of observing a greater degree of caution than would be necessary if the superior rights of the public did not intervene, requiring the operation of vehicles propelled by mechanical appliances, and running as a part of a system reaching all parts of a great city and affecting business interests throughout the State.

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Construction of Will.—Levin R. Marshall by his will directed that the trustees of his residuary estate should, during the lifetime of his wife, pay $2,000 a year to each of his children named, "or to the children of any of my said children who may die during my lifetime, or the lifetime of my said wife," and on the death of his wife to reduce the estate into money and divide it into "as many equal parts as I shall then have of my above children, or the lawful issue of any deceased child living," each child to have the income of one part, "during the lifetime of the youngest of my said children who shall be living at the time of my decease or the decease of my said wife, if she survive me." Levin R. Marshall, Jr., a son, who died before the testator, and left a son named Dunbar, was not among the six children named in the will, although he had been on friendly terms with the testator, and the latter, four months before he died, had conveyed a plantation in Mississippi to a trustee in trust for the mother of Dunbar, during her lifetime, with remainder over to the son upon her death. In proceedings taken by George Macculloch Miller, and another, as trustees, after the death of the widow, for a voluntary accounting under the will, the Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment of the Second Appellate Division, on the opinion of Justice Willard Bartlett, holding that Dunbar Marshall was entitled after the death of the testator's widow to share in the income of his grandfather's residuary estate. Chief Judge Parker gave a dissenting opinion, in which Judges O'Brien and Vann concurred.

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Adoption of Children.—May Thorne Brantingham, when the will of Joseph Thorne was presented for probate in the Surrogate's Court in Westchester County, petitioned for leave to intervene on the ground that she was his lawfully adopted child and interested in the distribution of his estate. It was shown that in 1863 in this city Mr. Thorne and his wife attempted to adopt the petitioner, then one year and eleven months old, and for that purpose an indenture was duly executed, the relation to continue until the child attained the age of eighteen years. At the time of the agreement she became a member of the household of Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, and they maintained the relation of foster parents toward her until the time of their death, last year. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the order of the Second Appellate Division upholding the action of the Surrogate dismissing the petition. Judge Bartlett, who gives the opinion, holds that the attempted adoption in 1863, when there was no legal sanction for such procedure, the first statute upon the subject having been passed in 1873, did not create the relation of foster parents and adopted child, the adoption of children being unknown to the common law of England, and exists in this country only by virtue of statute.

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Physicians and Surgeons Must Exercise Care and Diligence.—George W. Pike, about ten years ago, when five miles from his home, had the patella, or kneepan, of his right leg broken by the kick of a horse. He drove to a village a mile and a half distant, and to the office there of Willis T. Honsinger, a physician and surgeon. He was absent, but his father, who was also a physician and surgeon, was there and treated the injury by applying on each side a strip of adhesive plaster twelve inches long to the calf of the leg and running it over the knee to the side of the thigh. The leg was then bandaged, a splint being put on, another bandage wrapped over all, and then Mr. Pike walked to his wagon and rode home over a rough road. On the way the bandage and splint became loose. With the aid of his wife on reaching home he tightened them as well as he could. Six days after the accident Dr. Honsinger came to Pike's house in response to a message. The leg was then so swollen at the knee that it was as large as the thigh. The doctor after taking off the bandages and splint pronounced his injury a rupture of the ligaments and told Pike he would have to lie in bed perfectly quiet until they were united, which might take six or eight weeks. After placing the foot on some cushions on a board, Dr. Honsinger said he would come again and with a better splint. Three days afterward he bathed the leg, restored the bandages, and put on a long splint, but nothing was done to reduce the swelling. After five weeks the doctor told Pike he could go out; but must be careful and not hurt the leg. During further treatment he put the leg across his knee and tried to work it and said if it did not loosen up he would put Pike under the influence of ether and "break the —— thing down," and told him to use some skunk's oil. In Pike's suit against Dr. Honsinger for damages for negligence and malpractice, the Court of Appeals recently reversed a judgment of the late General Term of the Third Department, which affirmed a judgment in favor of the defendant on a verdict directed by the court. Judge Vann, who gave the opinion of the court, holds that a physician and surgeon, by taking charge of a case, impliedly represents that he possesses, and the law places upon him the duty of possessing, that reasonable degree of learning and skill that is ordinarily possessed by physicians and surgeons, and the law holds him liable for an injury to his patient resulting from want of the requisite knowledge and skill or the omission to exercise reasonable care and for the failure to use his best judgment, and the exercise of reasonable care includes not only the diagnosis and treatment, but also the giving of proper instructions to his patient with relation to conduct, exercise, and the use of an injured limb. The Court held that the facts of this case called for the submission of the question of negligence to the jury, and the direction of a verdict was therefore error.

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LEVY FOOLED THE OFFICERS.

They Couldn't Arrest Him in the Criminal Court Building, So He Stayed There All Night.

Rather than sleep in a cell, Louis Levy, who was wanted by the police, wandered about the Criminal Court Building all last night. Policemen Cohen, Burke, and Leonard of the Eldridge Street Station guarded the doors of the building, prepared to arrest him as soon as he came out. At last accounts Levy was still pacing up and down the dark, deserted corridors.

Levy lives at 106 Allen Street. Yesterday afternoon he was a witness in a case of grand larceny on trial before Judge Cowing in General Sessions. The three officers were in the courtroom, and saw him there. The case was adjourned to to-day, and Levy left court in company with his attorney, Otto A. Rosalsky. In the hall Policeman Cohen stepped up to Mr. Rosalsky and inquired if Levy was a witness in the case. Mr. Rosalsky told him that it was none of his business. "Well," said Cohen, "I'm going to arrest him as a suspicious person for having committed a burglary."

Mr. Rosalsky instructed Levy not to accompany the officers outside the building, and that inside the building they had no right to arrest him. He then told Cohen that he would have no objection to going before Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Police Court, on the first floor of the building, with Levy, whose case would be laid before the Magistrate. The officers consented, and the entire party went to the police court. Then Cohen stated to the Magistrate that he arrested Levy in the building as a suspicious person, and that he had reason to believe he had committed a crime. He asked that Levy be transferred to the Essex Market Court, as the alleged crime had been committed in that district.

"I object," said Mr. Rosalsky, "on the ground that the defendant is not legally under arrest, and your Honor has no jurisdiction to commit him. The police are persecuting him. In the last three weeks he has been arrested three times as a suspicious person and discharged each time. On each occasion he was remanded two days."

The Magistrate discharged Levy. Cohen then announced his intention of arresting him again, and the Magistrate instructed him that he could not arrest him in the building.

Cohen ordered the two other officers to station themselves outside the building, and arrest Levy as soon as he appeared in the street. Mr. Rosalsky overheard this conversation and told his client to stay in the building all night. The law provides that a witness in a case cannot be arrested until he leaves the building.

Levy will leave the building this morning when the Essex Market Police Court opens. Mr. Rosalsky will appear in the court in his behalf, and is confident of securing his discharge.

HOW BARRY WAS CAUGHT.

A Detective Had to Wait for Him Until Court Adjourned.

Frederick Barry, who lives in Newark, where he was a collector for the Siegel-Cooper Company, was put on trial before Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of stealing $600 from the firm which employed him. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gordon, from the examination of several witnesses in the case, found that the alleged crime had been committed in New Jersey, and that the court had no jurisdiction. The prisoner was discharged, and Detective Sergeant Cuff, who was present, was informed by the Judge that he could arrest Barry as a fugitive from justice. The accused man was instructed by his lawyer to remain in the court room, as the officer could not arrest him there. Cuff was then in a quandary as to what to do. The Captain of the court squad helped the detective out of the difficulty by crying, "Court's adjourned. All out!" Barry was pushed along with the crowd into the hall, where Cuff grabbed him.

MRS. MERRIGAN SEEKS DIVORCE.

Alleges Ill-Treatment and Asks Alimony Pending Trial of the Suit.

Justice Werner, in the Supreme Court, yesterday reserved decision in the application of Mrs. Mary W. Merrigan for an allowance of $20 a week alimony and counsel fees of $250, pending the trial of an action for a divorce which she has brought, on the ground of ill-treatment, against her husband, Patrick Merrigan, a real estate broker living at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and King's Bridge Road.

Mr. Merrigan is a Captain in the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers, a member of the Clan-na-Gael and a number of other Irish societies. He also presided at a dinner given to John E. Redmond, M. P., during the Parnellite leader's visit to this country in the early part of 1897. He married Mrs. Merrigan in Dublin in 1866. He sets up a general denial of the charges, alleging in turn that his wife has a violent temper, has often assaulted him, has caused their children to threaten him, and made his life generally miserable.

He says his property is heavily mortgaged, and that his wife owns real estate valued at over $9,000. Mrs. Merrigan claims her property is not worth more than $4,000, and that the defendant always allowed her $20 a week for expenses.

To Aid an Aged Woman.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $250 to secure admission into a home for an aged respectable woman, whose later life has been marked by many troubles. As she is without relatives able to help her, this appeal is made to save her from the almshouse. Money for this case may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

COLUMBUS. Mat. To-day. 25c., 50c. CUMBERLAND '61.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
GRAND FESTIVAL of FOUR CONCERTS
In commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the Society by the late DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
April 12, 13, 15, Evgs.; April 14, Afternoon.
"SULAMITH" —Dr. Leopold Damrosch.
"DAMNATION OF FAUST"
"ST. CHRISTOPHER" —Horatio Parker (First Time in America.)
"ELIJAH" —Mendelssohn
Subscription sale will open at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, Monday, March 28. Prices for four concerts, $4.25 to $6.50. Boxes seating six, $50.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. 2:15. 100th Performance March 31st. Souvenirs. Matinee To-day and Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY | The Conquerors

EMPIRE THEATRE—Special.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
BENEFIT IN AID OF THE NORMAL COLLEGE ALUMNAE SETTLEMENT
Friday at 2. The following will appear: JULIE OPP, BEATRICE HERFORD, VIOLA ALLEN, HENRY MILLER, JAMES K. HACKETT, WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, MAY ROBSON, ISABEL IRVING, KATHARINE GREY, GRACE ROOT, MRS. WHIFFEN, and many others. Three one-act plays and specialties. Seats now on sale at box office.

Daly's Broadway & 30th St. Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. THE GEISHA. Virginia Earl, James Powers, Joseph Herbert, Hallen Mostyn, Cyril Scott, and Marguerite Lemon. MATINEES: TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

DALY'S THIS MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK. Also Thurs. & Sat. 11 A. M. and Friday at 2 P. M. PASSION PLAY Last Times. LAST WEEK.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. The Eminent American Actor Eben Plympton & Agnes Proctor in "Old Love Letters." Gus Williams, Hilda Thomas and Frank Barry, Florence Bindley, Letta and Minni, Josephine Gassman, the Biondells, Sobaret; many other stars.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 West 40th St. Tuesday Evening, March 29, at 8:30. JOSEPHINE HARTMAN, PIANISTE. KATHARINE FISK and MAX KARGER. Complete orchestra, Emil Paur, Conductor. Reserved seats, Schuberth & Co., 23 Union Sq. STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

AMERICAN, 42d St. and 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 4TH MONTH. WALLACE'S MARITANA. ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. MAT. 25c. Next w'k, Castle Sq. Op. Co.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman, Manager. 3D MONTH. LAST 2 WEEKS. THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE. LENTEN LECTURES ILLUSTRATED Will be repeated Holy Week, Evenings.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Special. Thurs. Evg., March 24, at 8:15. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Emil Paur, Conductor. WAGNER. Tickets at Metropolitan Opera House.

CASINO To-night! To-night! FAREWELL WK. Louis Mann & TELEPHONE GIRL. Nxt Mon. Superb Revival! With WALTER JONES & IN GAY N.Y. Adieu to "Belle of N.Y." prior sailing for London!

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Last Recital, Friday Evg., March 25, at 8:30. SILOTI and Franz Kneisel, Alwin Schroeder. Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinee. EDEN Musee. PASSION PLAY. Saturday.

CARNEGIE HALL. 3d Recital Thursday Aft., March 24, at 2:30. JOSEF HOFMANN. Seats, $2, $1.50, $1.00, at box office and at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Julius P. Witmark, Dean Edsall and Evans, Jones, Grant, Jones, Adolphi Trio, Conway & Leland, The Kins Ners, Riley & Hughes, and others.

PLEASURE PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Continuous 1:30 to 11 P. M. J. K. Emmet, Clifford & Huth, Saville-Hayes Players, Biograph, &c. Afts. 15 and 25c. Evgs. 25 and 50c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Last 2 weeks. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. JOHN DREW. ONE SUMMER'S DAY. APRIL 11TH—THE BOSTONIANS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Evs. 8:15.

BIJOU. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. TO-NIGHT WILLIE COLLIER IN THE MAN FROM MEXICO.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. AGNES SORMA. Fri., Sat., The Sunken Bell.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. 50TH NIGHT, SOUVENIRS, MONDAY, MAR. 28. WM. H. CRANE—A Virginia Courtship. EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. TO-DAY AND SAT. AT 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS. Wednesday and Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. 50th Perf., April 4. Souvenirs. HENRY MILLER. THE MASTER. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.

MANHATTAN BROADWAY AND 33D ST. WAY DOWN EAST. Matinée To-day.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS DAILY, 2 & 8. Only Parisian Theatre in N. Y.

5th Av. THEATRE, Broadway and 28th St. MODJESKA and JOSEPH HAWORTH. Macbeth. Next w'k—Mrs. Fiske in Tess of D'Urbervilles.

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. OH! SUSANNAH. ANNIE RUSSELL IN DANGERFIELD '95.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Admission, 50c. CHARMION, ROGERS BROS., RITCHIE, and OTHERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Broadway Theatre Opera Company. The Highwayman. WHEELER.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Mat. Wed. & Sat. GOOD RESERVED SEATS, 50c. THE ELECTRICIAN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. A NORMANDY WEDDING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinee To-day. MAY IRWIN.